The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5689.—VOL. XXXV. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

NOTICE.—The STAR ferry will run on SUNDAYS at the same time as on week days.

BALMAIN FERRY.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The steamer STAR is now running between the Phoenix Wharf and Waterview Dry Dock, calling at Lane's Wharf, in front of Balmain, leaving the Dry Dock at 8 a.m. and continuing to run throughout the day, until 6.30 p.m.—The boats from the Dry Dock, each half hours from the city. Sharp Post Office time. Another steamer will shortly be laid on, and every convenience will be afforded parties living in Waterview and its vicinity. A horse and dray will be kept for the express purpose of delivering goods to and from the Ferry. The public are guaranteed that this Ferry will continue to run. ROWNTREE and CO.

WATSON'S BAY.—The VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf, at 10, 12, 2.30, 4.30. From Watson's Bay, at 11, 1.30, 3.30, calling at Billett's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, each way, 15 minutes after the above periods. On SUNDAYS, as usual, omitting the trips from Watson's Bay at 11, and Campbell's Wharf at 12. Fares either way, 1s. Children, half price.

PARRAMATTA.—NOTICE.—On MONDAY, 8th October, there will be a Pleasure Trip down the Harbour to Watson's Bay, in a steamer, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphans Fund, in connection with the Odd Fellows of the Cumberland district, M.U.; to leave the Parramatta Wharf at half-past 8 o'clock a.m., returning in the evening. Music will be on board. Tickets to be had of Mr. E. MASON, stationer, George-street, Parramatta, and of the Managing Committee; 10s. each, children 5s. By order of the Committee, RICHARD HARPER, G.I.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Three times daily. From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. From Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 1 and 6 p.m. ON SUNDAY, From Sydney, at 9 o'clock, returning at 4. Phoenix Wharf, September 24.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION by the A. S. N. Co.'s powerful, commodious, and safe Steamers:—

FARES.

MORPETH:	Saloon.	Fore Cabin.
Per Illalong and Collaroy	6s.	4s.
Tamar	5s.	3s.
NEWCASTLE:		
Per Illalong and Collaroy	7s.	3s. 6d.
Tamar	5s.	3s.

FREIGHTS.
To or from the HUNTER ... 12s. 6d. per ton.
J. PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further Reduction of Fares.

	Saloon.	Fore Cab'n.
Morpeth	6s.	4s.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The ILLALONG, PAINE, commander, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, September 26, 1855.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels to and from SYDNEY and MORPETH. The HUNTER, William Petley, commander. The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander. The PATERSON, J. Jardine, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Morpeth, either way,	Saloon	12	6
	Fore cabin	6	0
Sydney and Newcastle,	Saloon	10	0
	Fore cabin	5	0

And intermediate distances proportionally. Freights to or from Sydney and Morpeth 15s. per ton. TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager. H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. September 7, 1855.

STEAM to the HUNTER, at the Reduced Fares.—The WILLIAMS (Captain HARDING) for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock. TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager. H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. September 26, 1855.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The new iron steamer BLACK SWAN, 70 tons, and 40 horse-power, will leave for Brisbane Water on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at noon, Starting from Gosford at 7 o'clock, on the MONDAY MORNING following, for Sydney. Cabin ... 20s. Steerage ... 10s. Phoenix Wharf, 24th September, 1855.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER COMPANY'S Land Sale at Cundletown.—The applications for passages by the steamers PLUTO and GIPSY, to leave Sydney and Morpeth on SATURDAY, the 20th October (the trip previous to the sale), having been so numerous that it is probable additional steamers will require to be laid on for that trip; this intimation is given to prevent disappointment, that all parties desirous of going may secure their berths from the agents. Early application is requested, to enable the agents to make such further arrangements as may appear necessary. WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf, Sydney. JEREMIAH LEDSAM, West Maitland.

MANNING RIVER STEAMER.—Special Trip.—To meet the wishes of residents in the Hunter River district, the Manning River Company's steamer PLUTO, Captain RENAUD, will leave for CUNDLETOWN, at 8 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, instead of Saturday morning, and will call at Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, and Newcastle, and also at Newcastle on the return trip. WEST and HARRISON, Agents, Bethel Wharf.

MANNING RIVER STEAMER.—The steamer PLUTO, will sail (D.V.), From Sydney—every SATURDAY, at 10 a.m. From Cundletown—every WEDNESDAY MORNING. WEST and HARRISON, Erskine-street, Sydney. H. H. REID, Cundletown, Manning River, agents.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.—THREE TIMES WEEKLY.—The favourite steam-packet ILLAWARRA, built expressly for this trade, and by far the fastest and best accommodation on the line, leaves Sydney every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 a.m.; and Wollongong on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 1 p.m. Fares.—Cabin 8s. Steerage 5s. Phoenix Wharf, September 4, 1855.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The ILLAWARRA, C. SULLIVAN, master, 150 tons, and 84 H. P., leaves the Phoenix Wharf every TUESDAY and THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock; starting from Kiama, for Sydney, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 a.m. precisely. Cabin 8s., Steerage 5s. This is the only steamer by which passengers can be assured of completing their trip by daylight. Phoenix Wharf, 24th September.

IN CONSEQUENCE of Wednesday, the 26th, being observed as a holiday, the departure of the GRAFTON has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 8 p.m. KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON, Captain WISEMAN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 8 p.m. Shippers are particularly requested to address all their goods in full before shipment, to ensure their safe delivery. All freights payable to Messrs. WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street. KIRCHNER and CO., agents. Wynyard-street, September 20.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.—Reduction in Passage Fares.
Saloon ... £5 5s. } Inclusive of provisions
Fore cabin ... £3 5s. } and Steward's fees.
Freights, 30s. per ton. Wool, 17s. 6d. per bale of ordinary size. The A. S. N. Company's iron steamship SHAMROCK, SAMUEL PATERSON, commander, will be despatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 24th September, 1855. Shippers are requested to observe that there are no other charges (such as for Wharfage, storage, receiving or delivery) made by the Company on goods shipped by their steamers. Goods for North Brisbane require to be distinctly marked, in order to ensure their early delivery direct from the vessel at that port.

STEAM TO WIDE BAY direct.—The Directors of the A. S. N. Company have the pleasure to inform shippers and others interested in the above district, that they are making arrangements for laying a first-class steam vessel on the line, which will be despatched from Sydney, on the first trip, on or about the 10th, and Maryborough about the 16th October next. A subsequent advertisement will contain particulars of freights and fares, which will be made moderate. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 22nd September, 1855.

STEAM TO EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The YARRA YARRA will leave Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., taking passengers and goods for Eden. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 24th September, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE on THURSDAY.—In consequence of Wednesday being fixed for the Railway Opening Holiday, the A. S. N. Company's clipper iron paddle steam ship TELEGRAPH, GEORGE GILMORE, commander, will be despatched on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 3 p.m. precisely.
Saloon ... ... £8 8s. } Including provisions,
Fore cabin ... ... £5 5s. } tax, and fees.
Passengers and goods landed at Melbourne free of additional charge. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 24th September, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE on THURSDAY next.—For the convenience of passengers who may remain to witness the Opening of the Railway, the steamship HELLESPONT, W. WATTS, commander, will not be despatched until THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, leaving Campbell's Wharf punctually at 3 p.m.

FARES.
Saloon .... £8 8s.
Intermediate .... 6 6s.
Fore Cabin .... 5 5s.

Passengers and cargo landed at the pier, and conveyed by the railway to the terminus, Flinders-street, free of any other charge. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street; or to WILLIAM WOOLLEY, Secretary, S. and M. S. P. Company. The after cabins of this vessel are reserved for intermediate passengers.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Sydney and Auckland Royal Mail steamship WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLER, commander, under contract with the Provincial Government to carry the mail, is appointed to sail for Auckland on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, from Campbell's Wharf, at 5 p.m. Shippers will please send the consignee's name with the goods. No Goods taken on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, at the office on Campbell's Wharf.

A SHIP, SCHOONER, and BRIG for SALE. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner CHIEFTAIN will sail on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 27th instant. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, on board, at Northwood's Wharf; or, to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.—The fine schooner SISTER will sail from the Flour Company's Wharf, on THURSDAY EVENING, at reduced rates. For freight or passage apply on board, or to F. and C. KORFF, Church Hill.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.—The A1 brigantine MARION, ROBERT DARBY, master, will be despatched on SATURDAY next. Freight 20s. per ton. Apply to T. H. GREEN, Wharf, Druitt-street; or JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR the CLARENCE RIVER.—The MARION, an old trader, will be despatched on SATURDAY next. Freight 20s. per ton; passage equally low. Shippers will please take notice that the Marion will be kept constantly in the trade, at the above reduced rate of freights. Apply to T. H. GREEN, Wharf, Druitt-street; or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

MORETON BAY.—☞ Shippers to this port are informed that the clipper brigantine RAVEN will be the first vessel away. For freight or passage apply to Captain JOHN BROWN, on board; or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—A regular Trader.—The BONNIE DOON is now loading for the above place, at Towns' Wharf, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR WIDE BAY [illegible] CURTIS.—The regular trader ALBION, HARDY, master, now loading at the Circular Quay. For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The brig BURNETT, Captain COOPER, is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf, and will meet with quick despatch. All freight and passage money payable before the sailing of the vessel. A. B. SPARK, King-street.

FOR WIDE BAY direct.—To follow the Burnett. The first class schooner HERCULEAN, 120 tons burthen, WILLIAM DREDGE, master, just arrived, will be quickly despatched. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The MARIA LOUISA will positively sail TO-MORROW. For freight or passage apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

WIDE BAY direct ☞ at greatly reduced rates.—The clipper schooner OCEAN QUEEN, will clear at the Customs on Saturday, and sail first fair wind after. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Captain SHERMAN, on board; or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The regular trader GIPSY, will sail again on FRIDAY, 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to Messrs. HARPUR, BROTHERS, 300, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The well-known favourite trader CALLENDER, A. COLLINS, Master, is fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail in a few days.—Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., 199, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The A1 clipper schooner EMMA, 81 tons register, T. JAMIESON, master, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf. As this vessel will positively sail in a few days, a good opportunity is offered to shippers where despatch is an object. For freight or passage apply to A. WILSON, 213, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—To follow the Alma.—The fine new clipper brigantine BRISTOL, 130 tons register, THOMAS JELFS, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations for passengers, apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The new clipper schooner LITTLE PET, FINLAYSON, master, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail early. For freight apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The smart clipper-schooner MINNET, ZIEPEL, master, will commence loading immediately on her discharge inwards, and have quick despatch. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG, with despatch.—The well-known clipper brig DART, Captain WILSON, is receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and wants only a few tons to complete her loading. LAIDLEY IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG.—The fine new Scotch clipper-built schooner CYCLONE, 90 tons register, A. YOUNG, master, having a portion of her cargo already engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS to LAUNCESTON.—LIZZIE WEBBER.—The packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLAY, commander, detained at request of passengers for the opening of the Railway till TO-MORROW, has room for a few tons freight and cabin and steerage passengers, at Circular Wharf, opposite Commissariat. Apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 35, Lower George-street. 24th September, 1855.

FOR PORT ALBERT.—The clipper brigantine MEG MERRILIES will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay, to Captain GREEN, or to MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE.—To sail in a Few Days.—The fine brig EMMA, EVERINGHAM, commander, now filling up at the Circular Quay, foot of Pitt-street. For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 35, Lower George-street. Sydney, 24th September, 1855.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine A1 brigantine FAWN, 169 tons register, W. KENNETT, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to Captain KENNETT, on board; or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—Will sail on SATURDAY next.—The long established packet-brig EMMA, 179 tons, T. THOMPSON BROWN, commander. This vessel is again placed in the Hobart Town line, and is now receiving cargo, she will sail as above. Shippers may rely that their goods will meet with the same despatch, and passengers will be ensured similar comfort and attention to that met with on her previous voyages. For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply on board; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The first-class brig IMPERIAL, 250 tons, WALTER CLOUGH (late of the Algerine), commander, having all her dead weight on board, and being nearly loaded, wants only a few tons of light freight. Apply on board, at Towns' Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street. P.S.—The above vessel has most ample and convenient accommodations for passengers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—To sail on FRIDAY MORNING, the 28th instant, the well known and regular trader ALGERINE, 160 tons register, H. KELLY, master. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The regular trader, CHEETAH, 140 tons, D. JOYCE, commander, will be ready to receive cargo on FRIDAY, and as she has a considerable quantity of freight engaged, shippers may depend on quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or, to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Church-hill.

FOR WELLINGTON, calling at PORT COOPER.—The fine A1 barque MAORI, 400 tons, E. M. JACKSON, master, will be despatched in a few days. For freight or passage, having very comfortable accommodations, apply on board, at Walker's wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The clipper brig SPRAY, 150 tons register, R. SCOTT, commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant. Has room for 15 tons freight. Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Church-hill.

FOR PORT COOPER and OTAGO.—The A1 clipper schooner COILA, Captain EDINGTON, will be despatched positively on THURSDAY next. Has room only for a few tons of freight, and one cabin passenger.—Apply on board at the Circular Quay, opposite Custom House; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR PORT FAIRY (PORTLAND BAY, and WARNAMBOOL, should inducement offer).—The regular trader brig SARAH, 200 tons, JAMES SIMPSON, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FOR the NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—The A1 schooner ARIEL, to follow the Baderna, will sail in about ten days; has all her dead weight engaged. For light freight or passage apply to JAMES MALCOLM.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via TAHITI and HONOLULU.—The A1 American barque FANNY MAJOR, 330 tons register, WM. LEE HAYES, master, will sail for the above port on the 1st October. For cabin passage, having splendid accommodation and light freight only, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR TALCAHUANO and VALPARAISO.—The fine new schooner KATE KEARNEY, JOHN PUNCH, master, will sail on SATURDAY, the 29th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or, to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The well known favourite A1 ship ELIZA, 912 tons register, S. T. LOUTIT commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have quick despatch. Has a full poop, and the cabins are lofty and roomy. Enclosed cabins for intermediate passengers. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange Buildings.

WANTED, to CHARTER Vessels of all Sizes, to load in Calcutta for Europe. GHEBAULEY, RUBENS, and Co., 5, York-street, Lloyd's New Buildings.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only. To sail 30th instant.—The fine teak ship HASHEMY, 800 tons register, JOHN ROSS, commander, having the whole of her cargo on board, will sail positively as above. Has a few superior poop cabins still disengaged, for which, or freight of gold, immediate application is requested to THACKER and CO.; or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—For wool and passengers only.—The first-class British-built brig ADA, 300 tons, T. GORMAN, commander, now loading at Campbell's Wharf. For freight apply on board, or to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange corner, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—To succeed the Cyclone.—The fine A1 Aberdeen built clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 771 tons register, commanded by Captain WILLIAM LEASK. She sails unusually fast, her last passage from London having occupied only 88 days; and as punctuality will be observed in her despatch, she is a most desirable conveyance for either goods or passengers. Shippers of wool by her may confidently calculate upon their shipments arriving in time for the London public sales of February next. Apply to Captain LEASK, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 75, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—For wool and passengers only.—To sail 5th October.—The clipper ship LORD BURLEIGH, A1, 650 tons, A. C. CLARKE commander, is now nearly full, and will sail as above. Intending passengers will do well to inspect her really superior poop accommodation; carries an experienced surgeon. Enclosed cabins for intermediate and steerage passengers. Early application is necessary to secure berths. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange Buildings.

REDGAUNTLET, from LONDON.—This ship is now discharging her inward cargo at Campbell's Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass their entries [illegible] risk and expense. The captain or owners will not be responsible for any loss or damage to goods after leaving the ship's tackle. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Counting-house, 213, George-street. The captain will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

NOTICE.—Ship HASHEMY for London.—Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading for signature by noon on THURSDAY, 27th instant. CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

SHIP JOHN RITSON, from London.—Consignees of goods per above vessel will please pass their entries immediately for the Circular Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge of the vessel for want of entries will be entered and stored, at the consignees' risk and expense. L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

SHIP WILHELMSBURG, from Hamburgh.—Consignees by this vessel will please pass entries at once, for Walker's Wharf; and take notice that any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored, for their risk and expense. The vessel will not be responsible for any goods after landed. KIRCHNER and CO., Agents, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the fine British-built brig CONTENT, 148 tons register, capable of carrying a very large cargo, well found in stores, and ready for sea. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Boat, nearly new, 16 feet overall, with good beam, built expressly for fishing, with a first-rate net, about 45 fathoms; also, a new net, unfinished, 190 yards. The whole, or part, will be sold cheap. The above offers a good opportunity to an industrious man wishing to commence fishing. Apply to W. WIGNALL, near Dry Dock, Waterview Bay.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Continued success of Mr. and Mrs. Clarance Holt. They will appear TO-NIGHT, in Two Pieces.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—DON CAESAR DE BAZAN, TO-NIGHT, in which character Mr. Clarance Holt is considered by the critics to be a successful rival of the celebrated James Wallack and Frederick Lemaitre. Maritana (the Gitana), Mrs. Clarance Holt. And supported by the strength of the company.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT.—BLACK-EYED SUSAN. William, the noble hearted sailor, Mr. Clarance Holt; Black-Eyed Susan, Mrs. Clarance Holt.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—NOTICE.—Mr. Clarance Holt will repeat his celebrated character (by desire) of Claude Melnotte, in Bulwer's Play of the LADY OF LYONS, on FRIDAY next.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—First night of the great tragedy the DUCHESS OF MALFI. Marina the Duchess......Mrs. Waller. Duke Ferdinand.........Mr. Waller.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—First night of the wonderful performances of the BOHEMIAN BROTHERS, from the Royal Vauxhall and Cremorne Gardens, London, and Franconi's Cirque Nationale, Paris.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, will be performed the laughable farce CROSSING THE LINE, in which Mrs. Torning, Mr. and Mrs. Craven, and Mr. Stephens will appear.

RAILWAY.—GRAND NIGHT.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THIS EVENING, will be produced an entirely new and intensely interesting entertainment of HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS. The second part, embracing a tour through France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, altogether forming one of the most superb tableaux ever produced in New South Wales—nothing superior to it has been seen in Europe or America. Programmes will be issued at the doors, which will be opened at half-past 7, commencing at 8. Admission, 3s. and 2s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Open TO-NIGHT. Come early.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Increased novelty THIS EVENING.

ROYAL HOTEL, NEW CONCERT HALL.—FRIDAY, September 28th, 1855. W. H. PALING'S First Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Mr. Paling, First Solo Violin of the Academy of Holland, has the honour to announce to the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinities that his concert will take place on the above date, and that he has endeavoured to make the Programme as attractive as possible, by procuring the assistance of the best talents of Sydney, and Four Gentlemen Amateurs.

PART FIRST.
1. Glee for Four Voices — By four Gentlemen Amateurs
2. Truth in absence—Mrs. St. John Adcock ...... Harper
3. Glee for Four Voices — By four Gentlemen Amateurs
4. Alice Mavourneen—Miss Flora Harris ...... Roche
5. Marche Funebre, for the piano—Mr. E. Boulanger ...... Thalberg
6. Grand Fantasie Caprice, for the violin—W. H. Paling ...... Vieuxtemps
Introduction Recitative, Allegretto staccato; Theme originale; Variation con grazia, Variation con duo Allegretto staccato, of Finale Brilliante.

PART SECOND.
1. Glee for Four Voices — By four Amateur Gentlemen
2. Children of Earth, Farewell — Mrs. St. John Adcock ...... Lacy
3. Brilliant Concerto, for the violin—W. H. Paling ...... De Beriot
4. I love the merry Sunshine—Miss Flora Harris ...... Glover
5. Finale to Lucia, for the piano—Mr. E. Boulanger ...... E. Boulanger
6. Song of the Governess—Miss Flora Harris ...... Hobbs
7. The Last Rose of Summer, for the violin—W. H. Paling ...... W. H. Paling
Theme, with modulations and cadenzas harmonique; Variation for two violins, without piano accompaniment; Finale Brilliante con Arpeggio et Pizzicato.

W. H. Paling will also introduce several Irish and Scotch airs, purposely arranged by him for this concert.
The glees will be sung by four gentlemen from the Liedertafel, in this city, who have kindly consented to assist Mr. Paling on this occasion.
The solos will be executed on one of Erard's grand pianos.
Piano accompaniments by Mr. William Stanley.
Tickets—Reserved seats, 7s. 6d.; back seats, 5s.—to be had at Messrs. H. MARSH and CO.'S, WOOLCOTT and CLARKE'S, JOHNSON and CO.'S, and at the Royal Hotel.
To commence at eight o'clock.
*** Unfavourable weather will not prevent the Concert taking place.

CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT.—PELMAN'S Hotel, York-street, Market, open every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY evenings, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Pianoforte by a Professional Gentleman.

ASHTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—Sole lessee, Mr. J. Ashton; Equestrian Manager, Mr. E. Yeomans; Riding Master, Mr. Chappelle.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, September 26th and 27th, 1855.—The enterprising proprietor of this fashionable place of amusement feels great pleasure in announcing the arrival of Miss and Master Griffiths, who made their appearance on last evening to a crowded house, after an absence of three years, and were greeted with that approbation which amply pays him for his unceasing endeavours to cater for the public amusement, and he assures the public it will ever be his ardent study to produce such novelties as cannot fail to please the most fastidious, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to secure all the available talent in the profession that can be obtained in the different colonies. E. YEAMANS, manager. All improper characters strictly prohibited from the dress boxes. No smoking allowed.

ASHTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—Sole Lessee, Mr. J. Ashton; Equestrian Manager, Mr. E. Yeomans. Re-engagement of Mr. Henry Adams, the celebrated Scene Rider and Jester.—The proprietor of this unrivalled and unequalled Circus, where youth, beauty, grace, and skill, unite in the production and display of feats of Equestrianism, Acrobatics, Gymnastics, Terpsichorea, and Music, unequalled in any other establishment of its kind in Australia; and he therefore flatters himself that with his utmost endeavours to please, he cannot fail to be crowned with success. Mr. A. has also the honour of announcing to his friends of Camden, that he intends to open there during the Races, and for which occasion he has engaged a celebrated German Brass Band.

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY.—GRAND AMUSEMENTS.—The undersigned have much pleasure in announcing that their places of amusement (corner of South Head Road and Riley-street) will be open THIS DAY as follows, viz.:— The Carrousel, or miniature riding establishment, open at one o'clock in the afternoon. A splendid band will be engaged on this occasion. Prices as usual. The Pavilion de Bellevue will be open this evening; dancing to commence at eight o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d. The American Bowling Alley open all the day. Refreshments for children and ladies to be had at the Pavilion de Bellevue at very moderate terms.

THE NELSON FAMILY beg to announce they will give three of their Popular Musical Entertainments at the Polytechnic Institution, previous to their departure from New South Wales. Due notice will be given of the first Concert.

ALBERT CASINO, Castlereagh-street, open every evening; admission One Shilling. H. D. DINTZ, proprietor.

RAILWAY FROM SYDNEY TO PARRAMATTA.—Notice is hereby given that the railway from Sydney to Parramatta will be opened to the public THIS DAY, the 26th September.

Special Trains will leave Sydney on that day
At 9 — 11 — 12 a.m., and
At 1 — 4.45 — and 6 p.m.
And Parramatta
At 10 — 2 — 3 — 4 and 5 30

Fares:
First class .... 4s. (four shillings)
Second ditto .... 3s. (three shillings)
Third ditto............ 2s. (two shillings).

The Trains of this day will not stop at any of the intermediate stations.
No person will be admitted upon the platform except passengers per train.
By order of the Commissioners, CHARLES J. NEALDS, secretary.

SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA RAILWAY.—The following hours have been fixed for the starting of the trains on the Sydney and Parramatta Railway, from THURSDAY, 27th instant, to WEDNESDAY, 31st October next.

From Sydney	From Parramatta ......
8	7
9	9
10	11
12	2
3	4
5·15	6·15
On Sundays trains will leave Sydney	Parramatta ....
9	10
2	3
6	5

For times of starting from the intermediate Stations see printed Time Tables.
By Order of the Commissioners, CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.

PUBLIC BALL.—In commemoration of the Opening of the SYDNEY RAILWAY. [illegible]

STEWARDS.
The Honorable F. L. S. MEREWETHER, M.C., Chairman.

John Arkins, Esq.	Gother K. Mann, Esq.
Thomas Barker, Esq., M.C.	William M'Leay, Esq., M.C.
H. H. Browne, Esq.	M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Robert Campbell, Esq., M.C.	H. Moore, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.C.	T. A. Murray, Esq., M.C.
Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C.	H. Prince, Esq.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.C.	The Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson, M.C.
H. G. Douglass, Esq., M.C.	G. Rolleston, Esq.
Daniel Egan, Esq., M.C.	Robert S. Ross, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq., M.C.	Saul Samuel, Esq., M.C.
Michael Fitzpatrick, Esq.	T. W. Smith, Esq.
S. D. Gordon, Esq.	Joseph Simmons, sen., Esq.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.C.	George Thorne, Esq.
Thomas Icely, Esq., M.C.	Robert Tooth, Esq.
Clark Irving, Esq.	Captain Ward, M.C.
Charles Kemp, Esq.	John B. Watt, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq.	John Walker, Esq.
A. B. Leathes, Esq.	J. R. Wilshire, Esq., M.C.
Captain Mayne, M.C.	J. F. [illegible], Esq.
George Hill, Esq.	Samuel Lyons, Esq.
W. C. Rush, Esq.	F. W. Meymott
John Russell, Esq.	

With power to add to their number.
Applications for tickets to be made to the Stewards, who will meet daily at noon, at the "Committee Rooms, Sydney Exchange."
Gentlemen's tickets £1 5 0
Ladies' tickets 0 15 0
It is particularly requested that applications may be made early, to enable the Stewards to conclude arrangements in due time.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—As this Bank will be closed on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 26th instant, a Meeting of the Board will be held on THURSDAY the 27th, upon which day Bills for discount will be received until 12 o'clock. ALEXANDER HART, Manager. Sydney, 24th September, 1855.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, will be observed as a holiday at this office. Sydney, 24th September, 1855.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—In consequence of the Opening of the Railway, the A.S.N. Company's Offices will be closed THIS DAY, at half-past 10 a.m., and no goods will be received or delivered after that hour. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 26th September, 1855.

COOK AND COMPANY intimate that their establishment will be closed this day. 216, George-street.

PARRAMATTA.—Mr. JESSIE HACK, of the Rose and Crown, Pennant-street, begs to inform his friends and the public that persons visiting Parramatta by rail will find every accommodation at the above hotel. Wines, spirits, ale, &c., of the very best description. September 24.

EARLY TRAIN to Parramatta, or 10 o'clock Boat to Watson's Bay.—Picnics.—J. T. POOLE will furnish anything required for large or small picnics, by leaving orders the night previous. Hams, tongues, pork pies, &c., &c.

THE TERMINUS of the Sydney and Parramatta Railway being now determined, the undersigned will be at Parramatta on WEDNESDAY next, accompanied by a surveyor, to mark any portions of land that parties may be desirous of purchasing in its immediate vicinity. W. RUSSELL.

CARANGARA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Carangara Copper Mining Company will be held at the Company's Office, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street North, on THURSDAY, the 11th October, 1855, at 11 a.m. By order of the Board of Directors, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Secretary. 25th September, 1855.

GERMAN CLUB.—On Thursday, September 27th, at 7 o'clock p.m., Half-Yearly General Meeting of the members of the Club, according to Nos. 15 and 16 of the rules.

REDFERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On SABBATH next, 30th instant, there will be two Sermons preached in the above place of worship, in connexion with the opening of the galleries lately erected. The Rev. J. P. SUNDERLAND, from Sussex, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. JOSEPH BEAZLEY in the evening. Collections will be made after the services. Persons requiring pews or sittings can now be accommodated on application to Mr. THOMPSON, in the vestry, at the close of any of the usual services.

FIRST CLASS Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, No. 57, Pitt-street South (a few doors below Liverpool-street), conducted by Mr. ROBERT MAYHEW. The ensuing quarter will commence on Monday, October 1st.

ELWORTHY'S Tailoring Establishment removed from Pitt-street to George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), 181, George-street North, near Empire Office.

THE PRIZE OX.—The largest in the colony can be seen at Mr. H. BELL'S slaughter-house, bottom of Bathurst-street, prior to FRIDAY next, when he will be slaughtered. September 25.

IF THIS SHOULD meet the eye of HENRY COLLIN, of Great Wakering, near Southend, Essex, he will hear of his brother, WILLIAM COLLIN, by writing to Mr. JONES, No. 114, Kent-street North, Sydney.

IF THIS meet the eye of JOHN or MOSES BARR, two brothers—or JOHN EDDEN—they will hear of their uncle, WILLIAM MUIR, from Paisley, Scotland, by writing to Barber's Flour Mills, Sussex-street.

IF THIS should meet the eye of any person requiring money, from one shilling to a thousand pounds, they can be accommodated with the same on all descriptions of portable property and articles of vertu, at 5 per cent. Also, boxes stored, for two years, at 1s. a box per month. W. G. and A. MOORE, Auctioneers, Brokers, and Commission Agents, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, and Albion-place, London Wall, London.

IF THIS SHOULD meet the eye of SUSANNA BLOOMFIELD, who came to Sydney per ship Herald, in the year 1844, she can hear of her sister, by addressing a letter to F. G. DEMARES, to be left at the Post Office, Luxton, Barnstaple, till called for.

MISS LANGLEY, per White Star.—Send your address to Captain ROBINSON, Herald Office.

MR. G. L. WILSON, late of the Wharf, Bathurst-street, is requested to call at Mr. PALMER'S, the Liverpool Arms, corner of Pitt and King streets, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, on business of urgent importance.

£100 REWARD.—Some person or persons having been seen taking down the fence of a yard at Petersham, on the night of the 21st inst., containing eight fat bullocks, the property of SULLIVAN and Co., and turning them out on the road, the above reward is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders. SULLIVAN and CO. Sydney, September 22nd, 1855.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Monday last, 24th September, a Dark Brown Fur Victorine, between Mr. Watson's, Pitt and Goulburn streets, and Mr. Kerwan's, Horse and Jockey, Parramatta-road. The finder will receive the above reward at Mr. WATSON'S, butcher, Pitt and Goulburn streets, or Mr. KERWAN'S, Parramatta-road.

LOST, yesterday, a Delivery Book, between the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf and the top of Erskine-street. Half-a-crown will be given to any person returning the same to T. J. BOWN and CO., 432, George-street.

LOST or STOLEN, from the Adelong Creek, Tumut, either the evening of the 24th or the morning of the 25th of February, 1855—one dark bay Horse, branded P off shoulder, blaze down face, little white near hind foot, long tail; one black horse, branded ☉ over B off shoulder, large C under saddle off side, No. 29 off neck, small star in forehead, short switch tail. A reward of £10 will be paid on information to E. SELLS, Adelong Creek, Tumut.

LOST, on Sunday, the 23rd instant, between Kent-street and St. Philip's Church, a small Church Service, with "E. White, 1816." Whoever will bring it to Mr. YOUNG, 78, Kent-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a King Charles Spaniel, having a collar on marked Daniel Cooper, Rose Bay, answers to the name of Bella. Whoever will return the same to the undersigned will be rewarded; and any person retaining the same after this notice will be prosecuted. DANIEL COOPER, Waterloo Warehouse.

LOST, from Bourke-street, a black and white Milch Goat. Whoever will bring her to 65½, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, will be rewarded.

BROOCH LOST.—Between King and George streets, a Brooch, with three red stones. Any person bringing it to the Sydney Times Office, 8, King-street East, will be rewarded for his trouble.

STOLEN, from outside the Steamer's Wharf, foot of Market-street, on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, a Wheelbarrow. Any person returning the same will be rewarded for their trouble, or detaining it after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law. JOHN CHAMBERS, No. 6, Essex-street.

IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION, The Sydney Railway Waltz, a characteristic composition by W. H. Paling, the celebrated violinist now in Sydney. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE.

EDUCATION.—The fourth quarter commences on MONDAY next. H. WAYMOUTH, Bathurst-street. September 25.

BOOKBINDING.—WAUGH and COX beg to intimate the arrival of a large supply of materials of every description suitable for bookbinding, of the newest patterns of taste, purchased, &c., carefully selected by their agent, Mr. William Ford. The workshop has been considerably enlarged, and is carried on as before under the superintendence of Mr. Bates, from London, assisted by Mr. Mailler, from Edinburgh, who, with other efficient hands, have rendered the work hitherto produced at their establishment of so superior a character. The Government, Legislative Council, and other public contracts which they have for some time been carrying on, is a token of the satisfaction which this part of the business has afforded; and having recently imported a Ruling Machine on an improved plan, they are thus enabled to turn out work in the best style and with greater despatch. Every description of ruling, printing, and bookbinding, lithographic and copper plate printing, &c. &c. WAUGH and COX, bookbinders and manufacturing stationers, 111, George-street, opposite Bank of Australasia.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers to the above journal can have their monthly parts for one year neatly bound, in two volumes, at the bookbinding manufactory of the undersigned. WAUGH and COX, 111, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, the best remedies in the world for diseases of the skin.—The youngest son of Mr. Edward Wright, of Windsor, New South Wales, had the misfortune to be afflicted with a most malignant disease of the skin, which rendered the child's life one of misery and suffering. As the mother had tried every remedy likely to benefit him without receiving the desired result, she became ultimately worn out with trouble and anxiety in the matter, and was lamenting the same to a friend, who recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which the mother commenced using, and by persevering with the same for six weeks, the child was completely cured. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

A GENTLEMAN, accustomed to country pursuits, is desirous of employment as Superintendent. Apply to JAMES NORTON, Esq., 4, Elizabeth-street.

A MARRIED COUPLE, lately arrived from England, wishes for an engagement; the Man as Coachman, the Wife as Cook or Parlour-maid. Testimonials given. Address S. W., Herald Agency Office, Newtown.

FIRE BRICKS.—A quantity required immediately. Apply to Messrs. GOOLD and SHILLING, Lloyd's Chambers.

GARDENER WANTED: one who thoroughly understands his business, to proceed to the interior. Apply to Mr. WOODHOUSE, Gerrard's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

HORSE TEAMS wanted, for Richardson's Point, Moreo. JAMES ALEXANDER and CO., 1, Church-hill.

JOINERS WANTED, to finish, by contract, (security required), six houses, now building for Charles Scott, Esq., Woolloomooloo. In consequence of the former contractor, John Whittle, having failed to fulfil his contract. Apply to Mr. WOODHOUSE, Gerrard's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

NEWCASTLE.—Wanted, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, a Cottage and Small Farm, with water frontage. Address, stating all particulars, V. D. L., Herald Office.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Wanted, Two Copyists. Apply by letter only, in applicant's own handwriting. Address to the Box-office.

STOREKEEPER.—A Young Man of energy and character is required, to take the management of large Bonded and Free Stores. An interest will be given, with a small salary guaranteed, to a suitable party. Apply to Box 59, Post-office. Sydney, September 24, 1855.

THE SISTERS of a GIRL, 14 years of age, are anxious to procure a situation for her in a respectable family, to assist in the housework or take charge of a child that can walk. Address BARNDEY, Herald Office.

TWO or Three Brass Finishers wanted. Those accustomed to gas work preferred. THOMAS J. BOWN and 437, George-street.

TO ORGANISTS.—Wanted, an Organist for the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, who can produce the most satisfactory references. Apply, by letter, prepaid, to C. C. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street North.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good trade-man.—L. HORDERN, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, two or three Hands. COUTTS and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

THE SERVICES of a Gentleman, of business habits and some colonial experience, may be secured. No objection to the interior or any other part of the colony. Good references and security if required. Address A. Y., Herald Office.

WANTED, a respectable young English or Scotch Woman as House and Parlourmaid. Apply on THURSDAY MORNING, to Mrs. LASSETTER, Radnor-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. 25th September.

WANTED, a plain Cook and Laundress. Mrs. DAINTREY, Smart's Cottages, Upper William-street; or 11, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a Shop, with two rooms, in a good business street. Address R. L., Herald Office.

WANTED, Fellmongers. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

WANTED, Two Tinplate Workers; also, a Man, to go with a horse and cart. Apply to F. J. BARNES, 446, George-street South.

WANTED, a Milliner. Apply WM. BYNON, Suffolk House, 296, George-street.

WANTED, a Wet-nurse; one with the first child preferred. Address E. H., Herald Office.

WANTED on a Farm, thirteen miles from Sydney, a Married Couple, without incumbrance. Apply, on THURSDAY, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. PRICE and ALLEN, 19, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a good Wheelwright for the country, Farm Labourers, &c. SALMON'S (late Brimmer's) Registry Office, 290, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel. N.B. Servants of good character always obtainable.

WANTED, to proceed to New Caledonia, Two Ship Carpenters and an Engineer. Apply on THURSDAY, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the office of R. TOWNS and CO. Towns' Wharf, 25th September.

WANTED, Gunny Bags,—a lot of second-hand bags. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Boy to deliver meat, one that has been used to the trade. Apply to J. BATTLEY, butcher, 81, Castlereagh and Market streets.

WANTED, a Room, furnished, as a Bed and Sitting Room. Address, with terms, BACHELOR, Herald Office.

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply at the Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Stone Cutter and Setter. Australian Oak, Cumberland-street.

WANTED to NOTIFY, that the Labour and Registry Office of OLIVER STAINES, below Herald Office, is daily frequented by every description of persons seeking employment.

WANTED, £3000 or £4000 upon freehold security, near Sydney. Address B. A., Herald Office.

WANTED.—A Female Cook and a Housemaid. Mrs. DEAN, Flinton House, Glenmore-road.

WANTED a Young Girl to assist in housework. Good character indispensable. Apply at 8, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse, for an infant four days old. Apply to H. LOUND, 170, Clarence-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Plain Needlewoman, a person who can be well recommended. Apply by letter to M. C. A., Herald Office.

WANTED immediately, a Wet Nurse,—one with the first child preferred. Apply by letter, stating terms, to E. H., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Brick Maker. Apply JAMES BOYD, Erskine's Vale, Newtown. References required.

WANTED, Dress and Mantle Making. Will go out to work at 2s. 6d. per day. A. G., Herald Office.

WANTED, by a young gentleman, who writes a good and expeditious hand, and is quick at accounts, a situation either in a merchant's or solicitor's office. All communications addressed CLERK, Post Office, South Head Road, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—The H. R. N. S. N. Co. require an Agent at their Morpeth Wharf. The duties will be to keep the accounts, and generally superintend (under the Manager) the wharf business at Morpeth. Applications to be sent in to the Board by the 30th instant. TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager. H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Office, foot of Market-street.

WANTED, a Man and Wife, without incumbrance, as general House Servants. Character required. Apply at the Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street.

WANTED, a Youth as Light Porter. At BRANDON'S, London House, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Wheelwright: also, a Man to strike and point and make himself generally useful. Steady men will meet with constant employment; none others need apply. THOMAS COLLINS, wheelwright and smith, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Girl about 14. Apply 19, Elizabeth-street, between 10 and 11.

WANTED to charter, an A1 vessel of 300 to 400 tons, to proceed to China via New Caledonia. Apply to TOWNS and CO.

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply at the Golden Fleece, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable Englishwoman, as House and Parlour-maid. Apply, between the hours of nine and one, at Mrs. HENRY MORT'S, Darling Point.

WANTED to PURCHASE, books, linen, clothing, cabin furniture, drawing-cases, desks, good guns, instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description, by E. M. LINDSAY, 37, Elizabeth-street North. N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. C. B. ESSWORTH, second Gothic cottage, Glebe Road.

WANTED, an active Lad. Apply at HENRY MOSS'S, opposite the Woolpack Inn, Brickfield Hill.

WANTED, an experienced Barmaid; the best of references indispensable. Apply at HENRY WILSON'S, Queen's Hotel, two doors south of the Prince of Wales Theatre, Castlereagh-street.

A FIRST-RATE CHANCE.—To LET, a Shop and Dwelling-house, situated in the very best part of George-street. Apply from 9 to 10 a.m., to D. DAVIS, 209, George-street.

BOARD and Residence, Surry Hills.—A well furnished bedroom and board, for a single gentleman (or two gentlemen willing to share the same room), in a gentleman's family, at the Surry Hills. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

BOARD and Residence at Mrs. PRICE'S, Clifton Cottage, Miller's Point, next the Whalers' Arms.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, at Mrs. PRICE'S, Clifton Cottage, Miller's Point, next the Whalers' Arms.

BOARD and Residence for a respectable Young Man. ELWORTHY'S tailoring establishment, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Miss MURPHY'S, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

BALMAIN.—Wallscourt Lodge and Maryville.—TO LET, those two very commodious Residences, situated in a most healthy and admired locality, on the terrace over the Bay. Either can accommodate a large family. There is abundance of water on the premises, with garden and pleasure grounds down to the sea side; both houses have lately undergone a thorough repair, and are ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. BLAKE, on the premises.

COTTAGE to LET at BALMAIN.—The Cottage now occupied by Mr. Prescott, Berry, containing [illegible] rooms, with detached kitchen, and excellent well of water, a large garden with fruit trees, &c. Possession can be given on 1st October next. For particulars as to rent, &c., apply by letter to Mr. TERRY, at Mr. Randle's office, Bridge-street.

COTTAGES TO LET, at 15s., 12s., and 5s. per week. RICHARD HARNETT, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS at 222, Liverpool-street East, two doors from the [illegible].

FURNISHED Bed and Sitting Room to LET, for a Lady and Gentleman, or a single Gentleman, with use of a first class piano, 16, Elizabeth-street North. No other lodgers kept.

FAMILY RESIDENCE to be LET, at Newtown.—The residence of the late Mrs. Bailey, known as [illegible] ville, containing on the ground floor six rooms, viz., dining, drawing, sitting, bedroom, pantry, and store; upstairs, three bedrooms, detached kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms, stables, loft, sheds, &c., &c., with above two acres of land. This property will be let for a term of five years. All particulars can be obtained by application to the executor, at Mrs. INNES, Newtown.

FARMS to LET, at Regentville and Cullen Bullen, in from 30 to 100 acres. Apply to W. RUSSELL, Penrith.

HOUSE TO LET, five rooms; rent, 21s. a week; good water, near Ultimo House. Enquire of Mr. WOODHOUSE, Gerrard's Wharf, Bathurst-street; or Mr. ALWELL, Messrs. Want, Roxburgh, and Want's, solicitors, Pitt street.

LLOYD'S CHAMBERS.—OFFICES TO LET. Enquire of GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting-house, 213, George-street.

LARGE STORES, George-street.—TO LET, those extensive Premises situate in the most central part of George-street, close to the Post Office and the principal Banking establishments, lately in the occupation of Messrs. James Stewart and Co. The above include the new stores just erected. Apply to T. S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

OFFICE or STORE.—A large Room TO LET, on the first floor, at 199, George-street. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co.

PRIVATE Furnished Apartments, Office, Board and Residence, &c. Apply 70, corner of Hunter and Elizabeth streets.

RESPECTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, 1, Moxury's-buildings, Church-hill.

SUPERIOR Board and Residence for a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. 25, Elizabeth-street.

STORE.—TO LET, a commodious Store, in a central situation. Apply to KEEP and PARSONS, Wynyard-street.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence. Apply Q. Y., Herald Office.

TO LET, Ultimo Cottage, consisting of six rooms, a detached kitchen, stable and coach-house, with a large garden, and three fenced-in paddocks. Apply to Mrs. HARRIS, at Ultimo House.

TO LET, a Verandah Cottage, No. 13, Castlereagh-street South, containing four rooms, a kitchen, and servant's room, also a good yard and paddock. Apply to Mr. MITCHELL, No. 7, Castlereagh-street South.

TO LET, Mercantile Offices, No. 184, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

TO LET, a Shop and House, centrally situated; rent moderate. Apply Mr. S. COHEN, 17, Market-street East.

TO LET, those splendid Stores, corner of Wynyard-lane, now in the occupation of [illegible].

TO LET, a large and good Shop, with or without one or two rooms, in Elizabeth-street, in the house known as Read's Fancy Bazaar. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, the extensive Offices late in the occupation of Mr. Charles Lowe, situated over the premises of the undersigned, to whom apply. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG, George-street.

TO LET, a Family Dwelling-house, beautifully situated in Elizabeth-street North, containing six rooms, kitchen, and cellar—water laid on; or to a person requiring the same, the upper part of the house will be LET. Apply at 16, Elizabeth-street.

TO GARDENERS, &c.—31 Acres of rich Garden Land, well-watered, to LET, on an improving lease, for a term of years, situated near the new line of road, and two miles from Cook's River Dam. Apply to WOOD BRADLEY, Esq., solicitor, King-street, near George-street.

TO LET, on Lease, a House at Miller's Point, containing twelve rooms, besides kitchen, wine and wash-houses, coach-house and stabling, with out buildings, also a good portion of garden ground in the front and rear of the premises, to which there is a separate road. Apply to A. H. M'CULLOCH, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Prospect Cottage, Waverley, for the summer months. Inquire of Mr. MACKINTOSH, ironmonger, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a House in Kent-street, opposite the Gas Hotel. Mrs. TOOGOOD, Francis-street, Glebe.

TO LET, on Lease, a commodious Family Residence in Parramatta. For particulars apply to Messrs. T. S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street; or to Mr. FLYNN, grocer, Parramatta.

TO LET, that commodious Cottage, No. 19, Botany-street, Chippendale; it contains six rooms, with detached kitchen, coach-house, and stable. Apply to Mr. HARRIS, Crown, corner of Botany and Bank streets.

TO HORSE SHOERS, &c.—TO LET, at Newtown, adjoining Mr. Webber's wheelwrighting establishment, Two blacksmiths' Forges, and an enclosed yard for horse-shoeing. Also, a House with a good well of water, &c. &c. To a respectable tenant rent moderate. Apply to Mr. DUNLOP, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

TO LET or SELL, the remaining Allotments, Macquarie-street South. BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

TO LET, Six Acres of Land, with genteel Cottage, every convenience for a family, about seven miles from Sydney, with or without an orchard. Apply T. W. PINNEY, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, and no bonus required, an Old-Established Eating House. The present occupant has to leave through ill-health. Apply 126, Lower George-street.

TO LET, Two new Houses; plenty of water; rent moderate. One House, five rooms, 24s. Apply to J. REDGATE, brickyard, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a Cottage situate in William-street, Balmain, containing four rooms and a kitchen. Possession to be given on next MONDAY. Apply to Mr. SIMS, Stone cottage, Balmain.

TO be LET, on LEASE, the Estate of William Fane De Salis, Esq., adjoining the town of Maitland, and known by the several names of the Kensington, Hillingdon, and Ribblingdon Estates, comprising large tracts of agricultural and grazing lands, with collieries. For particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf; HENRY BURTON BRADLEY, George-street; or ALEXANDER DODDS, auctioneer, Maitland.

TO LET, Two New Cottages, one six, the other seven rooms. Each house has two closets, is surrounded with a splendid verandah, and possesses a large plot of ground in front for a lawn or flower garden. At the rear is a large yard, sufficient for the erection of stabling and such other buildings as may be required. Also, two smaller Cottages, containing four rooms and a kitchen each, with a large space of ground suitable for a garden. These houses are delightfully situated, and afford one of the finest views in the neighbourhood of Sydney. They are near town, and omnibuses pass every half-hour. For particulars apply to R. R. MILLER, 300, Castlereagh-street; or to CRAWLEY and SMITH, 384, George-street.

TO BE LET at Waverley, a comfortable Family House, with stables, coach-house, and paddock attached; abundance of pure water. Commands a beautiful view of the harbour and city, and only a few yards from the South Head Road. The omnibuses ply regularly. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, next door, to view the premises, or to F. O'BRIEN, No. 36, George-street North.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, with kitchen, No. 3, Barrack-street.

VACANT, a handsomely-furnished Suite of Rooms, lately occupied by Miss Hayes, consisting of drawing-room and one, two, or three bed-rooms. St. Kilda House, 15, Woolloomooloo-street.

WHARVES.—Portions of Brodie and Craig's and Gerrard's Wharves, lately occupied by Messrs. G. E. Wilson and Co., to be LET. Apply to Mr. WOODHOUSE, Gerrard's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice DICKINSON and a Jury of four.

KINSELA V. WEST.

This case, the trial of which commenced on Monday, was an action by a lessee against a lessor for breach of a covenant for quiet enjoyment. The declaration averred a disturbance of plaintiff's possession by one Shalvey, lawfully claiming under the defendant. The pleas were first, that Shalvey had not disturbed plaintiff in his possession, secondly that Shalvey did not lawfully claim under the defendant. Upon both these pleas issue had been taken.

The Solicitor General and Mr. Carey appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Darvall and Meymott for the defendant.

The plaintiff had leased from the defendant certain property in Goulburn-street. But there had been a prior demise to Shalvey by the defenpant (Mr. Obed West) and a Mr. Holdsworth, the trustees under the marriage settlement of defendant's daughter; and in this demise Shalvey had a space of "47 feet more or less," which, as the premises were adjoining, took away 4 feet 4 inches from the premises demised to Kinsela. As this was part of the roadway by which Kinsela's premises were entered, they were rendered useless to him for some of the purposes of his business—that of keeping carriages for hire.

The plaintiff, who was an undertaker, had begun to erect sheds, &c., for his coaches and horses, when Shalvey erected a fence, which cut off more than half the gateway and passage, leaving only about four feet, which was useless as a carriage way. The defendant had been appealed to and had remonstrated with Shalvey, but without effect, although it was clear that this demise of forty-seven feet, instead of forty-three, was a mere error, and that, as between Shalvey and West, the former had no equitable claim to more than the forty-three feet. West offered to indemnify Kinsela against all proceedings at law, &c., if he (Kinsella) would knock down this fence, and thus resume possession of the land which it had cut off. This, however, Kinsela had declined to do, contending that it was for West to secure him the full and uninterrupted possession of the demised land. There had been proposals for an arrangement by the removal of some portion of a small tenement, one of the premises leased, so as to make a practicable roadway.

The lease to Shalvey demised a depth of 47 feet "more or less," and as it was shown that Shalvey knew it had been only intended to give him 43 feet, it was contended that the words, more or less, would limit the operation of the demise to this quantity of land. A question was, however, reserved for the opinion of the full Court, as to the admissibility of evidence of this kind to contradict, virtually, the terms of the lease. It was shown, too, that Shalvey had been in occupation of the whole of the premises prior to the granting of the lease.

His HONOR directed the jury to find specially upon the facts as to Shalvey's occupation and his rights under the lease, assessing damages contingently, so as to avoid the necessity for a new trial after the questions of law should have been decided by the full Court.

The jury found that Shalvey had been a possession of the whole of these premises, but that he was only entitled to a depth of forty-three feet. The damages were assessed contingently at £50.

JURORS FINED.

James Comrie, John Godfrey Cohen, Thomas Cooper, Samuel Cohen, James Cook, were fined £2 each for non-attendance as jurors.

His HONOR intimated that, on Thursday, jurors not in attendance should be fined £5.

A jury not being present, the Court adjourned.

The Court will not sit to-day on account of the opening of the railway, but to-morrow, as there is no common jury cause for trial, the ordinary causes will be gone on with, and the jurors on this panel for to-day will be required to attend.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHAIRMAN.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases.

Emmeline Roberts pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol.

Theophilus De Burgh was indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to four months' hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

Walter Hoare was indicted for stealing some bread and flour, the property of John Mitchell. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged. Mr. Brenan defended the prisoner.

Timothy Driscoll pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting Morty Gorman; he was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty shillings, or to be imprisoned in Sydney Gaol till paid.

John O'Brien pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a pair of trousers, the property of one Emanuel Phillips; he was sentenced to six months' hard labour in Parramatta Gaol.

John Rowan was indicted for stealing a wheelbarrow, the property of Bridget Sumners: the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Joseph Tattam was indicted for stealing a pistol, the property of Edward Bowen: the jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged. Messrs. Stephen and Parker defended the prisoner.

Alexander William Hoyle was indicted for stealing some wearing apparel, the property of William Spraiter. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and having been previously convicted, he was sentenced to three years' hard labour on the roads.

The Court then adjourned till Thursday.

INSOLVENCY.

SURRENDERS.

The surrenders of the following estates were yesterday accepted:—

Thomas Holmes and Richard Coney, carrying on business in Sydney as builders and contractors, under the name of Holmes and Coney. Liabilities, £2829 3s. 11d. Assets, value of real property, £2000; personal property, £250; outstanding debts, £300; total assets, £2550. Deficit, £279 3s. 11d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

William Monk, of Woodville, farmer. Liabilities, £479 10s. 10d. Assets—value of personal property, £484; outstanding debts, £266 0s. 9d.; total assets £750 0s. 9d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, September 26th.—This day having been made a holiday of the Court, the meetings to have been held are postponed as follows:—Yencken, Barber and Co.'s second meeting on Thursday, (to-morrow) 27th September; Richard Douglas's adjourned single meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 3rd; Richard M'Donald's special meeting, for examination. October 11th; James Allison, second meeting, October 13th.

THURSDAY, September 27.—Thomas R. Johnson, single 10. William Samuell, third, half-past 10. Matthew Deveney, third, half-past 11. Edward Taylor, certificate, noon. Richard Jones, first, half-past 12. Charles Lowe, adjoured second, 1. John Stewart and Duncan M'Kellar, second, 2. William Barry, first, 3. Yencken, Barber, and Co., second, quarter past 3.

SATURDAY, September 29.—Berkelman and Bate, adjourned second, 10. Andrew M'Cullough, first, half-past 12. Charles Wakefield, single, 1. James Stewart and Co., second, half-past 1. Richard Swete, first, half-past 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY

BEFORE Mr. Dowling, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Burnell, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Allen.

Eighteen persons, charged with having been found drunk in the streets, were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Three persons were charged as vagrants: Louisa Lloyd, found drunk, and prosecuting her vocation among the small hours of the morning, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months; and Ann Glover, charged with a like offence, was dealt with as for drunkenness, and sentenced to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours, in default of payment 20s. pecuniary penalty. The third was cautioned and discharged.

The general business consisted of thirteen charges, five of which were dismissed, and two were remanded until Thursday. Four persons were convicted of using obscene language in public places, and sentenced as follows:—Ann Knight, to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned for one month; Elizabeth Graham to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for seven days; Elizabeth Noble, to pay 20s., to be imprisoned for three days; William King to pay 20s., or be imprisoned for one day. Billy Marang, an aborigine, an inmate of the Benevolent Asylum, was found guilty of assaulting Peter Henwright, a fellow-lodger, and sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days, in default 20s. penalty. Ann M'Pherson was charged by Richard, her husband, of Pyrmont, plasterer, with having, on Saturday last, threatened to take his life, and attempted to throw crockery and bricks at him, which she repeated even in the presence of the constable, who apprehended her. "Indeed, your Worship, she is the most outrageousest woman I ever seen since I've been on the earth." He was afraid that, unless restrained by law, she would put her threats into execution. Ordered to give sureties to keep the peace for three months, or in default thereof, to be imprisoned for one month.

The summons list contained eleven cases. Three of these—M'Pherson v. Green, Australian Trust Company v. Ryan, and Same v. Ferguson—were proceedings under the Tenants' Act, in each of which an order was made for the plaintiff, with £3 3s. costs.—Thomas Cardwell appeared to answer the complaint of Thomas G. Corrie, who alleged that defendant, having distrained on his goods and chattels for an arrear of rent, had neglected and refused to deliver to complainant a copy of an inventory of the goods distrained upon; and on a second information for having refused to give to Corrie an account sale of the goods so levied upon and sold. The plaintiff's case was stated and supported by Mr. Cory; Mr. Iceton appeared for the defendant. The first complaint was dismissed; on the second Cardwell was found guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. and costs. One or two cases were struck out for want of parties; and the rest were postponed.

NOTE.—The Central Police Court will open at *nine* instead of at *ten* o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Major Wingate and Mr. E. C. Weekes, J.P.

Three persons were this morning found guilty of drunkenness, and were each ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or be imprisoned for 24 hours.

William Gearey, a seaman belonging to the John Ritson, was found guilty of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and was ordered to pay a fine of 20s., or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

William Gearey, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

Richard Jervison, seaman, belonging to the Eliza, was found guilty of assaulting the master of that vessel, and was for this offence ordered to be imprisoned for twelve weeks, with hard labour.

J. Luttit, master of the Eliza, for neglecting to keep a constant bright light at the mast-head of his ship, while lying in the stream, was fined 20s., and 5s. 2d. costs.

The Court was adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—On the eve of the departure of the William Denny for New Zealand, will you permit me through the medium of your columns to invite the attention of the maritime and mercantile interests of the Australian colonies, New Zealand, Tahiti, and other ports of the South Pacific, to the highly satisfactory manner in which the Sydney and Auckland royal mail steamship under my command has been thoroughly refitted in the Waterview Dry Dock, under the able superintendance of Captain Rountree. To enable those at a distance to judge of the despatch with which this service was performed, I will state that the William Denny went into the dock on the 5th instant, and left it on the 12th. She was thoroughly overhauled, painted throughout, the decorations of the cabins, such as gilding, &c., were all performed in dock, and whether as regards promptitude or economy, I am satisfied that in no other dock in any port of the world could a vessel of her proportions have been more efficiently refitted.

The advantages presented to masters of large vessels at the Waterview Dry Dock are of the most important character—it combines with the facilities of a dry dock every branch of an extensive ship-building establishment, with all necessary engineering appliances. The screw of the William Denny was carefully adjusted, and every necessary repair, in addition to works of ornamentation, excellently performed. To masters of sailing or steam ships of heavy tonnage trading in the Southern or Eastern Seas, and also to men-of-war of the first class, I consider it advisable to make known the capacity of this Dock.

Previous to the construction of this fine work, the nearest dock for masters trading in these seas to have large ships overhauled and repaired was Bombay, but now it will be satisfactory for them to learn that an easy run to Port Jackson will give them the means of every requirement of refitment and repair.

I have thought it but due to Rountree and Co. to make public the great advantages which this extensive establishment affords to vessels of every class, as I feel assured that the knowledge of the full completion of so noble a dry dock will be of the utmost service to ship-masters in these seas.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT MAILLER.

William Denny, September 25th, 1855.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—As many persons have been unsuccessful in their endeavours with the talbotype (the process on paper published in Mr. Rae's lecture), from the difficulties in the manipulation—allow me to give, through the medium of your journal, a calotype formula, the manipulation of which is so exceedingly simple, that it must be from great carelessness if any one fail. For landscapes and views this is unsurpassed by any paper process; but for objects likely to move, either the collodion—which is by far the best—or the talbotype must be had recourse to.

Having selected thin and good even paper, as transparent as possible, let it be cut to the required size. The first operation is to iodise the paper. The solution required is made as under:

Into a stoppered bottle put

200 grains iodide of potassium
2 ounces distilled water

Shake it well for three or four minutes, and then add 16 grains pure iodine; when the iodine has dissolved, add 9½ oz. distilled water; and, lastly, 100 grains bromide of potassium. When all is dissolved, filter the mixture through white blotting paper. The mixture is now ready for use, and will be of a port wine colour.

Pour sufficient of this into a flat vessel of glass or porcelain, and immerse the papers one by one—*carefully avoiding air bubbles*; 20 or 30 pieces may be in the dish at once. When all are in the liquid, lift them all up together, and turn them over. Allow them to rest in this state for ten minutes at least; they must then be taken out one at the time and hung up by one corner to dry a small piece of blotting paper, about the size of a half-crown, should be attached to the lower corner to drain off the superfluous liquid. When dry it is ready for use. It will keep for weeks in this state.

This operation may be performed at any convenient time, as daylight has no effect on it.

Should this solution lose its colour by keeping, it must be restored by the addition of a little pure iodine.

The iodised paper will be of a dark chocolate colour if the paper contains any starch. By keeping this will gradually fade, but the paper gains in sensitiveness in proportion.

When the papers are all taken out of the solution, it should be again filtered into the bottle ready for use the next time it is wanted.

The next operation is to render the paper sensitive to light. The solution required is made—

150 grains nitrate silver, in crystals
3½ ounces distilled water
3½ drachms acetic acid.

The acetic acid is to be the ordinary acid of the chemists, *not the glacial*.

Filter this solution into a flat dish, and immerse *one* piece of the paper, carefully *avoiding air bubbles*, and leave it till it becomes of a yellowish white, this will take place in about two or three minutes. While this paper is in the bath, get ready a clean piece of blotting paper, one-eighth of an inch larger than the piece of glass (to fit the camera, the press and paper of the same size), place the glass on the levelling stand, saturate the blotting paper with water, and lay it on the glass smoothly, driving away all air bubbles. Then pour as much water on to the blotting paper as it will hold, then as quickly as possible lift off the prepared paper, hold it above the dish for a few seconds, to drain off as much of the nitrate solution as possible, and then lay it perfectly flat on the blotting-paper; then, taking the glass and two papers together by one corner, lift it up, and let the water drain off; the paper will now adhere to the glass without any danger of falling off, and may be carried for a couple of miles without any danger, and may be placed in the camera.

The time of exposure with this process is *less material* than with almost any other system in the whole range of photography. Hence its value to the young artist. With a strong sunshine and a double combination lens, one minute will be sufficient for a landscape; but if two minutes are given, the only difference will be that it will develop so much the quicker. For a building, from fifteen seconds to two minutes, according to the colour, with a three-inch single achromatic lens, with an half an inch diaphragm, from three to seven or eight minutes; without the sunshine being very strong, even quarter of an hour will not hurt it. When the picture is taken, it must be taken back to the dark room, and taken from the camera slide, and laid on the levelling stand face upward, and a saturated solution of gallic acid poured over it, *evenly and quickly*, the negative will then be seen gradually to appear; first the lightest parts of the object will be seen to darken, and lastly the half tints or shadows. When thoroughly brought out, it must be washed in clean water, and then fixed by placing in a solution of hyposulphite of soda, 2 ounces of this salt to a pint of water, and as soon as all the yellow colour disappears it must be washed in several different clean waters, so as to take every trace of the hyposulphite away, or the picture will be sure to be spoilt ultimately. It may either be dried by heat, or left to dry by itself.

The young artist must bear in mind that the utmost attention must be given to cleanliness, and also that when he is going to use nitrate of silver, yellow light alone must be used, and, whether paper or glass, no other light must strike the prepared surface than that which is reflected from the object, until it is in the hyposulphite; day-light may then be immediately admitted; in fact, it cannot well be done without.

Should any artist wish to try this with waxed paper, it must be immersed in the iodising solution at least two hours, and in the nitrate about eight or ten minutes, and, after it is finished, it must either be held before a fire for a few minutes, or a hot iron passed over it as usual.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AMATEUR.

P.S. Can any of your correspondents inform me of the cause of yellow spots in proofs that have been printed with chloride and silver, and fixed with sel d'or?

September 22, 1855. A.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUNTER.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Many letters have of late appeared in your journal on the very inadequate improvement in the navigation of the Hunter River, especially of that important part adjoining Newcastle. The truth of those statements few will attempt to deny. I would suggest the only method of practical use I can, after much consideration think of. Newcastle is but a very short distance from the open sea, the channel narrow, and tides run very strong; on the south side is Nobby's, on the north the dangerous shoal of the Oyster Bank, on which the current sets, and the only wonder is more ships have not been lost. Instead of buoys, &c., so costly and useless, the Government should supply this port with a small but powerful steam-tug, to tow in and out all the sailing vessels at a reasonable rate, say £2 for 100 tons, and £4 for 200, and so in proportion;—this would prevent any delay of ships, supersede pilots, and, I think, give general satisfaction: there are plenty of such boats for sale, and some owners would, I doubt not, contract to do the work. On the appearance of a ship outside the steamer would start for her, and once loaded would tow her to sea. And here I may mention the want of a steamer leaving Newcastle at night for Sydney, enabling persons to return without the present loss of time at that city.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sydney, September 24th, 1855.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, at 11 o'clock.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Port Macquarie.

THE following lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively, on the terms and conditions and under the provisions of an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies." Deposit, 10 per cent.

WINGHAM (Town Lots).—Lots 1 to 10, Two roods each, county of Macquarie, parish unnamed, allotments Nos. 1 to 10 of section 10. 11 to 30, Two roods each, same place, Nos. 1 to 20 of section 11. 31 to 40, Two roods and ten and a half perches each, same place, Nos. 1 to 10 of section 14. Upset price £8 per acre.

MANNING RIVER (Suburban Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lot 41, Forty-three acres, at the confluence of the Manning with Patterson's Creek, county of Gloucester. 42, Fifty-nine acres, at Pelican Bay. Upset price £1 per acre.

PORT MACQUARIE (Suburban Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lot 43, Five acres near Port Macquarie, county of Macquarie, allotment No. 2 of section 47. Upset price £3 10s. per acre.—44 and 45, Four acres and two roods each, same place Nos. 3 and 4 of section 47. 46, Three acres one rood and eighteen perches, same place, No. 4 of section 43. 47, Three acres and thirty-five perches, same place, No. 5 of section 43. Upset price £3 per acre.—48 and 49, One acre each, same place, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 38. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Braidwood.

BRAIDWOOD (Town Lots).—Lots 1 and 2, One rood and thirty perches each, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bradwood, allotments Nos. 1 and 2 of section 15. 3 and 4, One rood and thirty-one perches each, same place Nos. 3 and 4 of section 15. 5 to 7, One rood and thirty-two perches each, same place, Nos. 5 to 7 of section 15. 8 to 12, One rood and thirty-three perches each, same place. Nos. 8 of section 15 and 1 to 4 of section 17. 14 to 16, One rood and thirty-four perches each, same place, Nos. 5 to 6 of section 17. 17, One rood and eighteen perches, same place, No. 1 of section 21. 18 and 19, One rood and nineteen perches each, same place, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 21. 20 and 21, One rood and twenty perches each, same place, Nos. 4 and 5 of section 21. 24, One rood and nineteen perches, same place, No. 1 of section 31. 25, One rood and twenty perches, same place, No. 2 of section 31. 26, One rood and twenty-one perches, same place, No. 3 of section 31. 26, One rood and twenty-two perches, same place, No. 4 of section 31. 26, One rood and twenty-three perches, same place, No. 5 of section 31. 27, One rood and twenty-four perches, same place, No. 6 of section 31. 28, One rood and twenty-five perches, same place, No 7 of section 31. 29, One rood and twenty-seven perches, same place. 30, One rood and twenty-nine perches, same place, No. 1 of section 32. 31, One rood and thirty perches, same place, No. 2 of section 32. 32, One rood and thirty-one perches, same place, No. 3 of section 32. 33, One rood and thirty-two perches, same place, No. 4 of section 32. 34, One rood and thirty-three perches, same place, No. 5 of section 32. 35, One rood and thirty-four perches, same place, No. 6 of section 31. 36, One rood and thirty-five perches, same place, No. 7 of section 31. 37, One rood and thirty-six perches, same place, No. 8 of section 31. 38, Two roods and twenty-nine perches, same place, No. 1 of section 31. 39, Two roods and thirty-one perches, same place, No. 2 of section 30. Upset price, £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Eden.

PAMBULA (Town Lots).—Lots 1 to 24, Two roods each, county of Auckland, parish of Pambula, allotments Nos. 1 to 12 of section 14. 25 to 36, Two roods each, same place, Nos. 13 to 18 of section 15. Upset price £8 per acre.

AUCKLAND (Suburban Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lots 29 to 33, Two acres and two roods each, parish of Pambula, village of Pambula, allotments Nos. 1 to 4 of section 36. 33 to 35, Two acres and two roods each, same place, Nos. 1 to 3 of section 37. Upset price £3 per acre.

AUCKLAND (Town Lots, previously offered for sale, but not disposed of).—Lots 36 to 45, Two roods each, village of Pambula, allotments Nos. 8 to 14, and 17, of section 40. 46 to 48, Two roods each, town of Eden, Nos. 4, 5, and 10 of section 14. Upset price £8 per acre.

AUCKLAND (Suburban Lots, previously offered for sale but not disposed of).—Lots 49 to 52, Two acres and two roods each, village of Pambula, allotments Nos. 2 and 4 of section 38, and Nos. 3 and 4 of section 39. Upset price £3 per acre.—53 to 57, Fifty acres two roods and thirty-two perches, same place, Nos. 2 to 6 of section 29. Upset price £1 per acre.—58 to 61, Two acres and two roods each, same place, Nos. 1 to 4 of section 38. 62 to 65, Two acres and two roods each, same place, Nos. 1 to 4 of section 39. Upset price £3 per acre.

IMPOUNDINGS.

SCONE.—September 18. From Blairmore; damages 6s. each:—Black bullock, white under the belly, red ears, lump off side of the neck, apparently from the bow, C off shoulder, like C off rump and thigh, near ear marked. Red and white working snail-horned bullock, both ears marked, like W with an illegible letter after off rump, like an illegible brand near rump, very poor. Also, re-advertised; damages 5s.:—Brown horse, star in forehead, snip on nose, black points, C with o in centre near shoulder, aged. If not released they will be sold on the 15th October. M. COLLINS 11s.

ROSE'S CREEK.—September 22. From Breeza Park, by Mr. T. Smith; damages 3d. each:—White heifer, C or O in a circle off rump. Strawberry heifer, similar brand. Red and white heifer, similar brand; from eighteen months to two years old. Strawberry cow with red sides, TR on off rump. Strawberry steer, no brand legible, eighteen months old. Will be sold at the Penrith Court yards on Wednesday, 17th October, if not released. J. SMITH. 12s.

DUBBO.—September 8. From the Murrumbidgerie run, by A. Cruikshank, Esq., J.P., for trespass; trespass and driving, 10s. 6d. each: Dark iron-grey colt, black head, black points, brand not legible, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Grey colt, two hind fetlock white, brand not legible, like D on near shoulder, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Chesnut horse, both hind fetlocks white, star in forehead, blotched brand near shoulder, 5 years old. 15 hands high. Dark brown mare, small stars on forehead, apparently broken in, a few white hairs on back, brand not legible, like H near shoulder, aged, 14 hands high. If not released on or before the 21st day from advertisement, they will be sold. A. C TAYLOR. 12s.

DUBBO.—September 14. By the chief constable, Dubbo, and supposed to have been stolen; driving 10s.: Chesnut horse, AS on near rump, and JP with AM sideways over and — under on near shoulder, aged, 16 hands high. If not released in 21 days will be sold. A. C. TAYLOR. 9s. 6d.

WINDSOR.—September 18. From the Cornwallis: Bay horse, like horse shoe brand on the thigh near side, stands about 16 hands high, black mane, tail, and legs, has a few white hairs on the forehead, in very low condition. If not released he will be sold on the 20th October. C. S. MENS. 9s. 3d.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—September 18. From Rockwood and Mount Gilead Estates:—Spotted heifer, on the off rump LK, 3 years old. Red heifer, spots on the flank, on the off rump LK, 3 years old. Bay cob horse, short switch tail, apparently broken in, little white on the near hind fetlock close to the foot, tan muzzle, on the near shoulder FM aged, about 14 hands high. Bright bay mare, long tail, blaze down the face, both hind fetlocks little white, tan muzzle, if branded, not legible, coat rough, of the cart breed, about 5 years old, 15 hands high. Bay entire colt, long tail, black points, if branded not legible, coat rough, 3 years old; damages 1s. each. Chesnut colt, long head, star on face, long tail, C on the near shoulder, about 3 years old, 15½ hands high. If not released on or before the 17th October, they will be sold. D. O'BRIEN. 12s. 6d.

BLACK CREEK.—September 14. From Branxton; damages 3s. each: Red and white spotted ox, unbranded. Also, from Dalwood: Strawberry bull, AF off ribs, both ears slit. Red poley ox, JA near rump. Brindle working ox, MT near thigh, FD near ribs, blotched brand near ribs. Spotted steer, small horns, CK near rump, C with M under near thigh. Brindle heifer, F off rump, mark off shoulder. White poley steer, like FD off rump blotched. Red steer, white face, F off rump. If not released they will be sold according to Act of Council. A. JOUBER. 11s. 3d.

GOSFORD.—September 11. From Wada estate, for trespass damages 1s. each: Yellow bullock, wide horns, branded 8 over JG or 8 over J.G off ribs, WN off thigh. Strawberry bullock, WG off back, WG off rump, WN off thigh. If not released on or before the 8th October they will be sold. Also, September 18, from Lortock estate, for trespass; damages 10s. each: Strawberry sided bullock, red back, cock horns, branded apparently JR conjoined near thigh. Yellow and white bullock, cream coloured spots, branded apparently JR over 8 conjoined near thigh, tip broke off horn. If not released on or before the 12th October they will be sold. T. RODWELL. 18s. 9d.

CONCORD.—September 17. From Mr. Walker's Estate, Concord:—White cow, a few small red spots on neck, red ears, rump like J.1, damages 1s. Yellow cow, star on forehead, rump I, ribs OULY, damages 1s. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 8th October, they will be sold. H. D BURY. 9s. 3d.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA.

A ST. Petersburg paper, of the 11th June, states that an English frigate had, a few days before, performed a most audacious act, by venturing upon making a reconnaissance between Wyborg and St. Petersburg. Never since the commencement of the war has the flag of Great Britain, says this journal, adventured so far into the Gulf of Finland. On looking at the map, it will be seen that the frigate, the name of which is not given, went almost beyond Cronstadt. The following are the details:—"The commander of the troops placed between St. Petersburg and Wyborg, Major-General Matrassenes, states in his report of the 8th of June that an English steam-frigate, which was probably exploring the passages of the Scheeren, in the Gulf of Wyborg, approached the coast near the village of Meeslax, thirty wersts from Wyborg. Being received by several of our field-pieces, the enemy stood out, and continued his route along the coast. Whilst passing near the village of Courca, the vessel was pursued by the fire of four pieces of artillery belonging to the third reserve battery of the Imperial Guard, and by two companies of the Volhynia regiment, under the orders of Colonel Engmann, commander of the detachment of Meeslax. Having arrived opposite to the heights of the village of Kisenil, the English frigate halted at a distance of 400 sagenes from the coast, and opened fire upon the village. Colonel Engmann having selected a favourable position, also opened fire from his four guns upon the ship. At six in the evening, the frigate, having received some damage, sheered off out of the reach of our guns, and soon disappeared in the direction of Trongsund. This affair cost us no other loss than two men wounded."

The *Journal de St. Petersbury* of the 12th June contains a long reply to Count Walewski's last circular despatch. The article concludes as follows:

"PACIFIC REPLY TO COUNT WALEWSKI'S CIRCULAR.

"The moment seemed to have arrived when the wisdom of the cabinets assembled in conference at Vienna was to put an end to this crisis. Russia has the satisfaction of knowing that she did all that was in her power to contribute towards that work of peace. She has reason to believe that her efforts have not been entirely fruitless. The majority of the difficulties that had to be overcome have received an honorable solution.

"The opinion of Europe is not sufficiently enlightened on the importance of this result. It is well to state it as it is;—

"The question of the principalities is settled.

"So is that of the navigation of the Danube.

"The third point is half settled, Turkey is admitted to the enjoyment of the advantages which result from the general system established by the law of public right in Europe. Moreover, a special clause provides for the case of a future contest (*contestation*) between the Porte and one of the contracting parties, and stipulates that before having recourse to force, the other Powers shall be enabled to prevent that extreme measure by pacific means. Finally,

"The fourth point, although not discussed at the conferences, appears to us morally settled. All the Powers are agreed between them on the necessity of placing freedom of worship and the amelioration of the condition of the Christian populations in Turkey under the protection of a European act. All are equally animated by the desire to give to that act the forms required to place it in harmony with the just respect due to the sovereign authority of the Sultan. Finally, all the cabinets recognise that by means of this security given to the immunities of the Christian populations, a collective guarantee would put an end to those rivalries which have hitherto been caused by an isolated intervention. We ask whether a pacification established on these bases would not contain all the desirable elements for securing the peace of the East? We ask, finally, whether it is wise to compromise that result by prolonging unnecessarily a struggle of a nature to exhaust the last resources of the Ottoman empire, which the Western Powers have considered as essential condition for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe?

"Such are the considerations which present themselves to our mind at the moment we learn the closing of the Vienna conferences. It was provoked by the refusal of the plenipotentiaries of France and England to accede to the propositions of the Court of Austria, made with the object of an arrangement. On this refusal Count Buol declared the sittings closed on the 4th of June.

"The blame of this rupture falls then upon the Western Powers. Their ill-will put an end to the negotiation. The Russian cabinet is not responsible for it. If, on the one hand, it opposed to France and England the firm resolution of not putting up with exactions which exceed the limits laid down at the opening of the conferences, on the other hand it offered to the friendly powers the proof of its sincere desire to contribute loyally towards a pacification conformable to the sentiments of the dignity of Russia. Constant to these principles, it will leave the path open to an honourable reconciliation when the desire of peace shall have made itself more generally evident in France and in England, when experience will have enlightened the opinion of the two countries on the mistake of a war without an object, of a hatred without a cause. The resumption of negotiations may then be allowed, with the hope of success, to assure to Europe the blessing so long disavowed, of general repose."

A letter from Kertsch says:—"The population of Kertsch is not at all hostile to us. The small disorders which broke out upon our first occupation have altogether ceased. It is, however, lamentable that no effort was made at the first moment to preserve the museum. The fine collection in the Greek temple, built near the tomb of Mithridates, is dispersed or broken; the sculptured stones and Etruscan vases, which were the pride of this small city, have been either carried away or they have sustained serious damage. Severe measures have been taken to prevent any such outrages in future; and the damage already done will be repaired as much as possible. The city is agreeable—at least, it appears to us, who have been under canvas for a year and a half."

The papers relative to the Russian outrage at Hango were delivered to members on the 20th June, and the correspondent of a Liverpool paper says "they will serve to maintain and strengthen the feeling of indignation which this violation of the laws of war has occasioned. The admiral in command of the Baltic squadron appears to have taken the greatest pains to obtain an accurate report of all the circumstances; and it is stated that the whole of the documents have been forwarded to the Russian Government at St. Petersburg, through the Government of Prussia, for the purpose of obtaining whatever explanation it may be in their power to give. It is hardly possible to describe the painful sensations which this act of violence has created; and no doubt every successive publication will increase them."

An imperial ukase, which has been published at St. Petersburg, postpones to the 15th September next, the recruitment that had been ordered in the Government of Ekaterinoslaw. In order, however, to accelerate the recruitment ordered in the sixteen other governments of the empire, it is decreed—That all the exceptions which have been hitherto admitted are now annulled. 2. That in the towns and villages the men shall be taken to the age of thirty-seven. 3. That the commissions of recruitment are authorised to take even only sons, if it should be found necessary to do so, to complete the number of men demanded.

The imperial ukase, decreeing the formation of the Cossack militia, may be considered as the creation of a germ from which the intended mobilisation of the Cossack races may eventually spring. The provisional Hetman of the Cossacks, Khomuleff, is said to be actively engaged in organising the Tschetmoir and Don Cossacks, so as to place these irregular but serviceable light cavalry corps in such a state of discipline that they may be, by and by, incorporated with the regular heavy cavalry of the south. These men may be said to be born in the saddle, and as they have been accustomed all their lives to settle their disputes on horseback, these wild tribes, south of the extensive steppes between the Caucasus and the river Dniester, will probably at some future time be reclaimed from their hitherto perfect barbarism, and taught the blessings of a comparative civilisation.

By an order of the day published in the journals, the Emperor, after a second minute inspection of the fortifications of Cronstadt, has declared himself perfectly contented with the defences of the place, and especially mentions the new lunettes, the batteries of Lisy-Nose, the "tongue of land," of Cronstadt and Fort Paul, which he considers impregnable.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent has been assured that Prince Gortschakoff has telegraphed to the Emperor to the effect that, now that his supplies of provisions are partly cut off and partly rendered extremely difficult of attainment, he cannot undertake to hold Sebastopol for longer than a certain short space of time mentioned by him; that above all things else, hay had become scarce; and that he in this despatch begs for instructions as to whether he may proceed to give battle to the besiegers in the open field, for the purpose of relieving the fortress.

The May number of the Russian *Marine Magazine* contains the reports of M. Mansuroff, who was sent as Imperial Commissioner into the Crimea for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the medical arrangements there, and of distributing the patriotic gifts of his countrymen,—a mission very nearly akin to that of the *Times'* commissioner at Scutari. His reports reveal much that will offer a corresponding pendant to the pictures already published of the state of things in our hospitals.

The ordinary post from Riga to the 7th, and from Revel to the 8th, has arrived. The letters brought by it state that no hostile movement had been attempted against either place, but that both were in daily expectation of a bombardment. They were prepared for it. General Siewers, the Commander-in Chief of the Baltic army, is alternately at Riga and Revel, giving orders according to circumstances. General Grabb, with the staff, is at Revel. The whole line of coast is occupied by numerous corps of irregular cavalry, and the infantry divisions are spread over the country, at about a mile distance from the shore. The artillery, which is very numerous, is nearer; whilst four regiments of hussars and lancers, 1000 each, are echeloned between Polangen and Revel. One infantry division, with a number of field-pieces, is stationed in a camp below Riga, and another near Revel. Everybody expects both places to be speedily bombarded, in spite of these defensive arrangements.

A letter from Odessa in the *Constitutionnel*, dated the 3rd June, says:—"The intelligence of the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff has given us a terrible and unexpected blow. The few merchants here who have hitherto kept together the remains of their fortunes are engaged in victualling the army, and the greater part of them had ships and stores in the Sea of Azoff; but now they have lost everything. The levees of the military Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, Count Stogonoff, which take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, are now almost wholly attended by unfortunate petitioners, imploring assistance, which he is unable to render. If you could but read all that their petitions represent you would immediately say that Odessa is reduced to the last point of distress. And there is, too, a general opinion that this city will shortly become the scene of events which will accelerate its total ruin. Indeed, the preparations made by the authorities are quite sufficient to show that they are expecting a general bombardment. Corps of firemen have been organised; several batteries have been reconstructed; vehicles are ready to carry away into the interior the public treasures and the archives of the State; and, as the city has been declared in a state of siege, we are compelled to pay all the costs which these arrangements, the police of war, necessarily create.

The following is the imperial manifesto regulating the order of succession to the throne of Russia. It is dated from St. Petersburg, June 9th:—

"We, Alexander the Second, by the grace of God, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, &c., having ascended the throne belonging by right to the heritage of the sovereigns of all the Russias, our immediate attention was directed towards all those things which could contribute to the maintenance and to the consolidation of the peace and well-being of the empire which Divine Providence has confided to our care; and we have considered it one of our most sacred duties to take steps with the view of providing as much as possible all such measures as circumstances may render necessary for us to adopt. Our life is in the hands of God, as was said in his manifesto, of the 28th January, 1826, by our late dearly beloved father, whose memory is imperishable. Considering, also, at the same time, the minority of the heir to our throne, the Cesarewitch, and the Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrowitch, we have thought it right to decide and to bring the same to the public knowledge, by virtue of the fundamental laws of the empire, and with the approbation and the benediction of our dearly beloved mother, the Empress Alexandra Feodorowna;—That in case of our decease before our dearly beloved son and heir to the throne shall have attained the age lawfully fixed for the majority of the Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolajewitch, our well beloved brother, is by us appointed regent until the majority of our son, for the empire and the territories of the kingdom of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable therefrom. Secondly, if it should please God after our decease also to call away to himself our eldest son before he shall have attained his majority, then, if after him our youngest son ascends the throne conformably to the law regulating the order of succession to the Russian throne, our well beloved brother the Duke Constantine Nicolajewitch shall remain regent until our said younger son shall have attained his majority. Thirdly, in all the cases provided by the first and second articles of this our present manifesto, the education shall belong to our most dearly beloved wife, the Empress Alexandrowna, both of our well-beloved eldest son as well as of all our other children, until their majority, with all the powers, and to the full extent, as is provided for by the aforesaid laws. In appointing and publishing these regulations at this early period, we have been desirous of removing all doubt concerning our will and our intention so far as concerns the government of the empire during the minority of our son the heir to the throne; at the same time we have been likewise desirous of giving, at the commencement of our reign, to our loved and faithful subjects, an additional proof of our respect and consideration of the laws of the country. May those laws be always and by all observed as religiously as by ourselves; and may they rest upon that basis which can never be overthrown—the increasing well-being, the power, and the happiness of the empire which God has confided to our care.

"Given at Zarskoje-Selo, June 2, 1855.

"ALEXANDER."

AUSTRIA.

Exceedingly contradictory accounts have been received respecting the alleged reduction of the Austrian army. Thus, one letter from Vienna, which appears in the *Silesian Gazette* and several other German papers, states that the *conges* in the third and fourth corps d'armée, which are stationed in Gallicia, commenced on the 12th June, and that the whole reduction will be such as to bring the deficit in the revenue from 141 millions of florins to 56 millions—the amount at which it stood in 1853. It is added that the reduction does not extend to the cavalry or the artillery. On the other hand, the *Frankfort Journal*, which is usually well informed, has in its number of the 15th the following;—

"VIENNA, 12th June.—All the reports about a reduction in the army are destitute of foundation. There has never been any intention here of weakening the impression which the successes of the Allies might produce at St. Petersburg, by diminishing the number of troops stationed along the Russian frontiers. And, notwithstanding all that is said in Russian circles in this capital as to the prospects of the Czar in the Crimea, it is quite certain that the army there has received an irrecoverable blow. No doubt is felt as to the speedy fall of the great fortress."

The same journal states that the Bavarian infantry are to be reduced from forty men per company in every regiment to thirty: but that no reduction is to be made either in the cavalry or the artillery.

SPAIN.

Two Spaniards, who have resided for some years at Bayonne, and who are said to have acted as agents to the Carlist chiefs, have been arrested by the French authorities, and sent into the interior of France.

A letter from St. Jean Pied-de-Port, of the 13th June, in the *Messager de Bayonne*, says, "The gendarmerie brought in last evening from the frontier a detachment of 30 Spaniards, and at four o'clock, this afternoon, 40 others arrived under a similar escort. Some of those Spaniards were armed with guns, but the greatest number only carried sticks. They are to be removed to the interior of France. These men had left Pampeluna on Sunday night, crying *Viva Carlos VI.*"

ITALY.

NAPLES, June 9.—The *Daily News'* correspondent says,—I must again direct notice to the fate of the political prisoners at Montefusco. Whilst Naples has been incensing the name of its adored and absolute master, Poerio and his fellow sufferers have again been changing their prison, from Montefusco to Montesarchio. The event even by the authorities must have been deemed important from the display of military force on the occasion, and their knowledge of the sympathy so generally felt is abundantly attested by the minute precautions which were taken. There was a strong detachment of soldiers on duty on the occasion, carriages were ordered off the road, people were ordered to make no sign or expression of sympathy, and lynx eyes were glancing everywhere to discover some secret understanding between the passengers and the prisoners. It is added by my informant that the prisoners had all their hands secured behind them. As yet, however, I have not all the details I could desire, but on receiving them I shall send them. Montesarchio is an elevated mountain, 23 miles distant from Naples, and 8 from Montefusco. At the foot, or on the ascent, is the town, which by some is considered to stand on the site of the ancient Candium, whilst on the summit is a mediæval tower recently converted by his Majesty into a cellular prison. The system of solitary confinement is not, however, I believe, to be practised in the present instance; on the contrary, the prisoners will be placed five in a room. The situation is healthy, but placed at this elevation, even beyond the hum of voices in the little town beneath, and with a higher range of Appenines in the distance, it is a very solitude. When I say healthy, I mean to say there is nothing like malaria in the neighbourhood; but the air is so *sottile* as to menace the worse consequences to those who are affected with any malady of the chest. Besides the prisoners of Montefusco I understand that those confined for political offences in other places have been sent also to Montesarchio, so that this ancient tower now stands a cynosure to neighbouring eyes of as much cruelty and injustice as has been perpetrated in modern times.

HANOVER.

The Chambers having been opened on the 15th June, one of the first acts of the Government was to lay before them the decree of the German Diet, and the proposal for altering the composition of the Chambers, as at present existing. The proposal will be first discussed in general terms, so as to allow the members to speak out their sentiments on the subject, and then be referred to a committee to report on it. According to the new plan, the first Chamber will be composed of the royal princes above the age of eighteen, the heads of the noble families of the kingdom, the hereditary postmaster-general, the heads of families with entailed estates of the annual value of 6000 dollars, appointed by the Crown, the Abbott of Loccum, the Bishops of Hildesheim and Osnabruck, two members of the higher Lutheran clergy, four members appointed by the king from any class of the community he thinks fit, a deputy from the University of Gottingen, the commissioner for the public debt, 26 deputies from the order of knights, and 18 landed proprietors, with at least 600 dollars annual revenue, elected by general election. The second Chamber is to consist of four members appointed by the Crown, a royal commissioner, and 76 representatives of towns and boroughs possessed of a certain fixed amount of property. Ministers have drawn up and presented the budget, which stands on the order of the day for the next sitting. The former prime minister, Stuve, has been officially asked if he is willing to be the mediator between the government and the chambers in the present critical state of the constitution question. His reply was, that under existing circumstances, he feared his mediation would not give satisfaction to either party. If this be confirmed, it would follow that the sanguine hopes of many persons, founded on the possibility of coming to an amicable understanding on the subject are more remote than ever from being fulfilled.

THE BALTIC POWERS.

IT will be seen (says the *Post*, of 21st June), that, in Sweden, public opinion is eagerly anti-Russian, and that the Russianised royal family of Sweden—for Bernadotte's family is necessarily Muscovite in its partialities—has to give way to this public feeling in favour of the allies. We judge, from other circumstances, that in Denmark the majority of the population are not less enthusiastic in their wishes that the English and French may humiliate that great power which overawes the Baltic. All the letters and papers from that quarter, referred to in the German newspapers indicate that "Unity" is now as much the cry in Scandinavia as in 1848 it was in the more recognised Teuton fatherland. The Stockholm people—often called the Parisians of the North—want to be the metropolitans of a great empire, and, of course, they make it understood that, in the "eventualities" of the war, they calculate on being repossessed (by the allies) of Finland.

Now here is no hanging off, for Prussian diplomatic reasons, or for Austrian cowardly reasons. The Scandinavians have some real self-government, and could control their sovereigns; but they want an inducement. Are the Governments of England and France making any effort to obtain these allies? None at all. They could not induce Sweden to join in the war unless they gave Sweden a permanent guarantee of protection against Russia, and they do not like to undertake that,—that would be rather too vigorous for ministers who are more diplomatists than statesmen. But they have still stronger objections. They could not join Sweden, and be joined by Sweden, except on the condition of arming Finland,, and there at once would commence that cry of nationality which the Poles would take up,—it would be entering on a revolutionary war—and the Hango massacre notwithstanding, infernal machines notwithstanding, our ministers have a great horror of any violence!

Up there in the Baltic we may therefore see that the war is not being carried on as the English nation would like to have carried on. Our ministers are rowing one way and looking another.

THE VICTORIA GOVERNMENT BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 14TH JUNE.

LORD John Russell, in moving the second reading of this bill, said he would merely trouble the House with a few words as to the form in which the measure had been introduced. It was evident that when, in 1850, bills arrived in this country from the different Australian colonies, proposing new forms of constitution, that there would be great inconvenience in sending back those bills to the colonies, giving them the labour of again going through their provisions, and subjecting them to renewed discussions. That was the view taken by her Majesty's Government at the end of the last session, when these bills were contemplated, and if the course to which he had alluded was objectionable then, it was much more so at the present time, after the lapse of so many months. It had been said that another course might have been taken, and that was to enact *de novo* all the provisions which were thought necessary to various Constitutions. But, in the first place, that would have been at variance with the promise held out by Parliament in 1850, that the colonies should be allowed to deliberate, by their own Legislative Governments, on the provisions proper for their own constitutions; and in the second place, it would have been difficult to say what precise clauses should have been introduced into these bills. It was impossible to argue that it was necessary to have an elective council in Victoria, and a council nominated by the Crown in New South Wales—that £28,000 should be granted towards public worship in New South Wales, and £50,000 in Victoria. When the Council had settled these matters for themselves, it would be sufficient authority for the Government to give their sanction. They had taken a third course, which was the only practicable course, namely, that of adopting the bills as they had been sent from Victoria and New South Wales, omitting those parts to which it was impossible for her Majesty to assent. Those clauses which tended to diminish the authority of the Crown, and certain powers granted by Act of Parliament, had been struck out of the bills. With regard to the objection taken on a former night, that even if the Queen gave her assent, those acts might be null, he considered that the last clauses of the bill were sufficient for the purpose intended—that the acts should take effect in the colonies from the time of the royal assent being given. (Hear, hear.)

The question having been put,

Mr. J. Bell said he believed the bill to be opposed to the wishes of a large number, if not a majority, of the colonists, and he therefore moved that it be read a second time that day six months. The bill in its present shape had not passed the Legislative Council. Her Majesty's Government had thought proper to make certain omissions, which showed that they believed they had the power to alter it. The

necessary alterations might have been made by the substitution of other clauses, and in that case he should have offered no opposition to the measure. (Hear, hear.) A memorial against the bill had been signed by 13,000* of the inhabitants of the colony, and he thought it entitled to some consideration and respect. A grant of £6000 for public worship had received the assent of the colony, but the expiring council had made an addition of £44,000 against the wishes of the colonists. The country had seen sufficient of the evils of religious endowments, and he thought Parliament would do extremely wrong to sanction the introduction of such evils into the colonies. If such a measure had been passed by a legislature popularly elected, and sent over for the assent of the Crown, it would not have been objected to; but it assumed a different aspect when Parliament was called upon to sanction it. The colonies ought to be left to legislate for themselves, particularly on the question of religious endowments. (Hear, hear.) Religious strife had already commenced in consequence of the course which had been pursued, and the Jews, numbering about 4000, had petitioned for a portion of the grant. If the colonists chose to have a bench of bishops and all this, let them follow their own inclination, but he trusted Parliament would not take upon itself the responsibility of introducing an element of discord into the new Constitution. (Hear.)

Mr. Miall seconded the amendment, believing that the measure would be productive of much heartburning and strife. Disapproving as he did of the endowment of any religious body in the colony, he should have respected the decision of those to whom the power of self-government had been granted; but it should be recollected that one-third of the Legislature which had sent over the bill, were nominees of the Crown. The Legislative Council had not paid the slightest attention to the wish of the 13,000 persons whose memorial had been alluded to, but had raised the grant for religious worship from £6000 to £50,000 for all future time. He should not have objected so strongly to the course which had been pursued, if the Legislature had the power to alter or repeal the provisions of the act; but to make such alteration, an absolute majority of both houses of the legislature was required on the second and third readings of any bill which might be introduced for that purpose. The noble lord had stated that he respected the opinions of the colonists, but he had omitted seven clauses of the utmost importance, which had entered into the very nature of the constitution, without making the slightest alteration in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the colonists. If he had felt at liberty to make alterations in the bill, surely he ought not to have altogether overlooked the wishes of the people. (Hear.)

Mr. Lowe said a very good rule had been laid down, that we ought to abstain from legislating for the colonies on any matter on which they were competent to legislate for themselves. That was a very wise rule, and the converse was equally true. Whilst the Imperial Government ought to refrain from legislating on subjects within the jurisdiction of the Colonial Assemblies, they ought to refrain from legislating on subjects within the jurisdiction of the Imperial Government. (Hear, hear.) This bill required Parliament to legislate upon a vast number of subjects under the cognisance of the Colonial Legislature, and permitted the Colonial Legislature to lay down laws on subjects of Imperial consequence.—(Hear, hear.) A measure more vicious in principle could not be proposed. A clear line of distinction had been drawn between local powers and the powers of Parliament, and that line ought not to be departed from. Of all the bills that ever had been laid before Parliament, this appeared to him to be the most strange and absurd. The Legislative Council at Port Phillip was created by an Imperial Act of 1850. Two-thirds of the members were elected and one-third were nominees. Power was given to them to make laws, subject to two limitations—they were not to be allowed to pass laws repugnant to the laws of England, nor to interfere with the management of the Crown lands or the revenue derived therefrom. But the preamble of this bill violated the powers annexed to the colonial Legislature, for it contained provisions repugnant to our Acts of Parliament, and also dealt with the waste lands in the colony. (Hear, hear.) This bill violated the organic law of its creation, and was in its inception null and void. It recited that "Whereas it is not competent to her Majesty to assent to the reserve bill without the authority of Parliament, and whereas it is expedient her Majesty should assent to it, Parliament will empower her Majesty so to assent." Now, he submitted to the House that the bill could not pass in its present shape. The preamble was framed upon mistaken and erroneous notions of the law, and if the bill should be carried it would be an absolute nullity, and would remain so after her Majesty's assent to it as much as before. The colonial legislature must have the power of passing this act to enable it to pass it; and if so, it would have the power to bring it into execution. It was also said, that it was not competent to her Majesty to assent to this bill. Why not? Simply on the same ground that it was not competent to the legislature to pass it. (Hear, hear.) The bill annexed in the schedule had never been assented to by the colonial legislature at all. The noble lord, after striking out seven clauses, said it was expedient that her Majesty should sanction the bill. Now it was possible to pass this act as an original act, but it was impossible to say that two parties had assented to it. It would be necessary for the noble lord to alter the title, the preamble, and the operative clause. But he would advise the noble lord not to run the risk of raising so vast a difficulty, and he was satisfied that any lawyer looking at this bill, the object of which was to regulate the destinies of the noblest colony belonging to the British Crown, would pronounce it altogether null and void. (Hear, hear.) Another objection to the bill was, that the schedule, though a part of it, would not be law as soon as the bill received the royal assent, but would require to be afterwards specially assented to by the Queen. So much for the form and structure of the act, for the provisions of which the House would, if it adopted it, be responsible. Was the House prepared to assent to the grant of £50,000 or £100,000 for public worship, which was a part of that boundless prodigality and extravagance by which the colony of Victoria had been reduced to ruin? He objected to the House being dragged into dealing with these matters, which it had delegated to the colonial Legislature, and being made responsible for such a payment. How satisfactorily all such powers might be exercised, had been proved in the case of Van Diemen's Land. Why was the House to be insulted by having thrown before it a bill with such a clause as the 43rd, which enacted that, "subject to the provisions of this Act, and notwithstanding any Act of Parliament in force to the contrary, it shall be lawful to impose and levy duties and customs?" How long did they expect that our colonial empire would endure if colonial legislatures were encouraged to deal thus with the Acts of the Imperial Legislatures? He did not speak upon a point of mere dignity, for these questions involved the permanence of the connection between the mother country and the colonies. The colonists had power to legislate for themselves, but did not choose to do so, because they wished to deal with imperial matters beyond their powers. If they wanted an extension of powers they ought to have sought it by petitioning the imperial legislature, and not by passing acts in defiance of those of the imperial legislature, and then presenting to the House the way in which it should assent to them. The question of granting extended powers to the colonial legislature was one which the imperial and central legislature ought to decide on imperial grounds, and the decision of which it ought not virtually to delegate to an inferior legislature. (Hear, hear.) If there was one good point about the act of 1850, it was that it relieved Parliament as to all future responsibility as to the constitutions of these colonies. These constitutions were to be of their own formation; and if they did not work well, it would be themselves and not the mother country that they must blame. This bill, however, proposed to take back some of the powers which were delegated, and Parliament would be justly blamed for undertaking a responsibility which it had neither knowledge nor information to enable it properly to discharge. Was the House, uninformed upon these matters as it was, prepared to undertake the settlement of the questions of electoral districts and the qualifications of members of the legislative assemblies? (Hear, hear.) Annexed to the schedule was a civil list of £112,000. The colony contained 300,000 inhabitants, and in 1849 its revenue amounted to £130,000. This civil list was adopted in 1853, at a time when the colony was at the acme of prosperity, when everything in Victoria, except money, was of enormous value, and the legislature had got into a most frantic and foolish state of excitement. In 1853 the revenue amounted to £2,479,000; the expenditure to £3,564,858; leaving a deficit of £1,085,858. It was then, with dreams more golden than those of Sir Epicure Mammon floating before them, that the legislature adopted this civil list. The estimates for the year 1854 were:—Ways and means, £3,016,283; expenditure, £4,601,292; deficit, £1,785,099. This state of things alarmed even the Legislature of Victoria. They passed a resolution that the expenditure must be diminished, and imposed additional taxes to the amount of £270,000 or £300,000, which reduced the deficit to about a million and a half. In the mean time the Government set to work to retrench, and reduced the estimates (which were afterwards still further reduced by the legislature) by £1,108,000—a thing unparralleled in the history of human absurdity and folly. They cut down the salary of the Speaker from £1500 to £1000 a year, and that of the Colonial Treasurer from £1500 to £1200; but all those which were in this schedule, including a salary of £15,000 to the Governor (£10,000 for salary, and £5000 for &c.), remained intact. The colonial legislature had reduced its estimates by one million out of three, and yet the noble lord asked the House, by way of carrying out his intentions, and in deference to the principle of letting the colonies do what they liked, to pass this sum in its integrity. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible; and were he not used to colonial questions he could not believe that the noble lord would, after what he had stated, persevere in such a request. If this schedule were to remain part of the bill, the House must go into the items, and must not consent to forego the duty because of the plea that this bill, which had lain in the Colonial Office since May, was so urgently required that there was no time for further inquiry. How had this civil list been obtained? Dr. Thompson, a member of the Legislative Council, who came to England to see the Colonial Secretary, and actually followed him to Vienna, stated in a letter which he had written at his (Mr. Lowe's) request, "I am bound to state that the schedule appended is universally condemned as exorbitant in the extreme, suggested in a state of intoxication induced by the excited feelings of the time, and accepted by the representative members as a compromise—in fact, the best bargain they could make with the Government, and upon the assurance of Mr. Foster, the Colonial Secretary, who spoke the sentiments of the Duke of Newcastle"—that he (Mr. Lowe) doubted, because it did not agree with one of his grace's despatches, "That the home Government would not accept the bill, without the schedule; that without that, it was sure to be sent back." He thought that made the case complete. There had been outrageous extravagance, which the Council had seen fit to retract as far as it could. A portion of it it was not in its power to retract. That portion seemed to have been promoted by the emissaries of the Government at home, and the House was now asked, in the name of the people of Victoria, to perpetuate it. He apprehended it would do nothing of the kind. If the noble lord persevered with this bill, the House must go into the schedule and cut down the items. But what gentleman in that House was prepared to fix the salaries in the colony, and, further, to vote money which was not theirs? Thus, the House must either do that which it ought not to think of doing, or else send this civil list back to Victoria stamped with the high approbation of Parliament. The House would then be responsible for it—a responsibility which it ought not to undertake unless it had the knowledge, which it did not possess, to enable it to discharge it. For these reasons, he came to the conclusion that it was the duty of the House not to proceed further with this measure, but to say to the noble lord that the measure which he proposed would have no effect whatever; the measure, as he must remodel it, would fix a responsibility upon the House, would make it interfere with colonial and allow the colony to interfere with imperial matters, would contain a number of details of which the House could not judge, and would tend to embroil it in disputes as to colonial politics, with which it had, and ought to have, nothing to do. Therefore he submitted that the House ought to refuse to read the bill a second time. The noble lord ought to send back the bill to the colonial Legislature, ought to introduce into the house a bill, giving to that Legislature any increased powers which it was thought desirable it should possess; and, to avoid delay, ought to send out to the Governor-General of the Australian colonies an Act, empowering him on behalf of her Majesty, to assent to any bill on this subject which the Legislature of Victoria might pass, provided it did not exceed the powers given by the imperial Legislature. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Ball had not expected that the honorable member would ask the house to reject a measure which was substantially only a confirmation of the acts of the colonial Legislatures on the ground that the Legislature was unfit to deal with these subjects; yet that had been the purport of his speech. He did not feel competent to the discussion of points of a purely legal nature; but he hoped that the honorable member would not put the rejection of this bill on grounds of a purely legal and technical nature, such as might be raised at a quarter sessions. It was not convenient at every stage of legislation to introduce a new precedent, and the course adopted in this case had been to follow a precedent existing as to a very important Act of Parliament, and to apply to New South Wales the principle applied to Canada in the case of the measure of the colonial Parliament granting a civil list to her Majesty. That bill contained provisions inconsistent with those of the Act conferring the constitution. It was by the Governor referred for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure; Parliament was appealed to, and by the Act 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 71, it, in words as nearly as possible those of the bill now before the House, authorised her Majesty to give her assent to a measure which had ever since been considered as settled law. (Hear, hear.) Substantially the House was only asked to give force and validity to a measure of the Colonial Legislature, and he defied any special pleading to prove that the bill before the House would have any other effect. To the assertion of the honorable member, (Mr. Lowe,) that this was not the measure which was passed by the colonial Legislature, he replied that no part of that measure which related to the rights, privileges, or duties of any person in the colony had been omitted; and, therefore, he thought there was nothing in the argument which the honorable member had used. The portion of the bill which had been omitted was that in which the colonial Legislature had somewhat encroached upon the province of the imperial Parliament. To the letter from a single gentleman of Victoria, travelling in this country, which the honorable member had read, he (Mr. Ball) would oppose all the most solemn acts of the Legislative Council, which proved that they had no disposition to withdraw or retract their assent to this bill. The Legislative Council would have power to alter the civil list, or any of the provisions of the bill by an absolute majority of their number,—a provision which they had themselves inserted, and to which they would probably adhere. As to the 43rd clause, to the terms of which the hon. gentleman had objected, he took it that it was no more than the assertion of a power which already existed, and which was no violation of the imperial privileges. He could not help concluding that the ingenious argument of his hon. friend against the measure was rather intended as a means of reserving greater liberty in attacking another measure to which he entertained still stronger objections. With respect to the £50,000 voted for public worship, he (Mr. Ball) begged to decline altogether to discuss on this occasion the expediency or the non-expediency of any such measure, because it was one of the largest questions the House could be called on to discuss. (Hear, hear.) He would only say the people of Victoria, through their own representatives, had thought proper to vote £50,000 a-year for that purpose, and they had done so by an overwhelming majority. He trusted that those efforts which had or might be made to induce the House of Commons to place itself in direct antagonism with the people of so important a dependency of the British Crown as the colony of Victoria would be entirely fruitless.

Mr. Adderley said the argument of the hon. member for Kidderminster was, that the bill which had been sent to this country by the colony was not one which they had any right to pass; but he had omitted to distinguish what was within the power of the Legislative Council to deal with, and what was not. The colonies of Australia, up to 1842, were under the government of a Governor and Council—a government which was allowed by the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) himself to be less free than a British colony by occupation had a right to have. A bill was passed in 1842 giving to one of these colonies—New South Wales—a representative form of Government. In 1850, remonstrances having been made from time to time from the three other Australian colonies, the same mongrel, hybrid form of government was extended to them, namely, a Legislative Council two-thirds representative and one third nominated. The Legislative Council of New South Wales protested against a clause giving to the Legislatures of the four colonies a limited power to alter the form of their constitutions, as a mockery and a deceit. They also complained of five different grievances. First, they demanded that the colonial patronage should be given by her Majesty to her governor in the colony; second, that they should have a complete power to appropriate their own revenues, both in the matter of customs and also (third) in that of the civil list; fourth, that they should have the appropriation of their land sale revenues; and, fifth, that they should have plenary powers of local legislation, without reference to the mother country. Lord Grey, then Colonial Secretary, distinctly told the parties by whom those demands were made that they did not represent the feelings of the country. To that statement an indignant remonstrance was returned by the Legislative Council of New South Wales. That was in 1852, and in that year the Legislative Council there, notwithstanding the assertion of Lord Grey, drafted their bill so as to include all those five heads of grievance. But before the bill arrived in England, the right honorable gentleman the member for Droitwich (Sir J. Pakington) became Colonial Secretary, and he sent out a dispatch to the colony which he (Mr. Adderley) thought unfortunate, for, in discussing the powers which had been handed over to the Legislative Council, he sought to put a restrictive interpretation upon them, and he told the colonists distinctly that the wish of the Government was that the upper chamber should be a nominated one. (Hear, hear.) And in reference to their request that the colonial patronage should be handed over to the Governor, the right hon. baronet expressed an adverse opinion, and thought that was wrong. He would now ask the right honorable gentleman whether he had changed that opinion, for the bill now before the house conceded that right. The right hon. gentleman demurred to their appropriation of their revenues in the matter of the civil list, but conceded the point in reference to the waste lands; and on the question of their having plenary powers of legislation on local subjects he expressed an opinion in which he (Mr. Adderley) fully concurred, namely, if practicable, he thought it was desirable. (Hear, hear.) In 1853, upon that despatch arriving in the colonies, the colony of New South Wales (as we understood) amended their bill; and the other Australian colonies drafted similar bills. One of these bills arrived in this country so early as February, 1854, another in May of that year, and others at a later period; but the answer which the colonial Legislatures, from whom they emanated, got from the Colonial Minister was, that it was too late in the session for any one of them to be discussed. (Hear.) This was now the 14th of June, and the House was entering at this early period of the session into the discussion of those bills. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) It was true of late the changes in the head of the Colonial Office had been more than usually frequent; but he thought that the colonies, and especially those at the antipodes, had a right to look at all Colonial Ministers as one corporation. (Hear.) He would not contest the point whether the Legislative Council with whom the House had to deal were, or were not, the best constituted bodies. It was now too late to do that. He quite agreed with Lord Grey in his abuse of the legislative bodies whom his lordship had created; but he would not revive that question now, nor would he call in question the work which they had sent; but what the House had now to consider were the subjects with which the Colonial Legislatures had dealt in excess. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies said the House was giving up all those matters to a representative body, but that was not so; the Local Legislature was not a representative body. How had the Government proposed to deal with the five heads of grievance to which he had referred? Conceding some of those grievances, and rejecting others, they had introduced an amended measure, which, as the hon. member for Kidderminster had said, must be to all intents and purposes considered an imperial measure. That measure was in every way objectionable in form, and no words which the noble lord could introduce into it could make the schedule which it contained a colonial bill. He (Mr. Adderley) would suggest what he thought was a better mode of dealing with the subject. He allowed that the colonial Legislature had an undoubted authority, which the House of Commons could not now retract honourably, to deal with the form of their constitution, and the House must leave that power in their hands, and ask them to finish their own measure. He (Mr. Adderley) would deal with the five subjects in question at home, but not imperially, in the sense of handing them altogether over to the colonies. He would endorse the proposition of the noble lord to concede the question of the waste lands to the colonies; and he would hand over the colonial patronage to the Governor on the spot, which should have been done long ago. With respect to the civil list, which the noble lord proposed to retain in the hands of the Governor, he thought that the noble lord retracted from the powers given by the act of 1850. How could the colonists have a constitutional form of government, unless they had the power of voting their own taxes for their own local purposes? The only solitary item in the civil list in which this country was interested was the salary of the Governor, and that we should pay ourselves: and the rest of the civil list should be handed over entirely to the control of the colonial Parliament. (Hear, hear). With respect to the vote, the proposition which the colony had sent home was not their own, but that of the right hon. baronet the Commissioner of Works (Sir W. Molesworth.) Was there no mode in which the colony could be rid of the anomalous state of things which there existed? He (Mr. Adderley) proposed that the Governor should be the judge of what were local subjects, and that only such bills as the Governor should think trenched on imperial subjects should be reserved for her Majesty's consideration. He should introduce a clause to the effect, which he thought would meet the objection of the honorable member who had moved that the bill be postponed for six months. If, however, the noble lord would not consent to that point, the only way in which the views stated by the honorable member for Kidderminster could be carried out was by moving resolutions, and if moved on the question that the Speaker leave the chair on going into committee, the proposition of the honorable member and his (Mr. Adderley's) proposition could be discussed and decided.

Sir J. Pakington said he had heard nothing, either from the honorable member for Kidderminster, or from his honorable friend who had last addressed the House, and who, though he spoke against the bill, intended to give his vote for the second reading, to induce him to retract the opinions that he had formerly expressed, or to vote against the second reading of the bill. (Hear.) He looked on these two bills as the complement of an arrangement entered into in 1852 by the Government of Lord Derby, for the purpose of meeting the express wishes of the colonists on subjects in which they took a deep interest; and he could not help thinking that should they be rejected, except on very strong and sufficient grounds, something like great dissatisfaction would be felt by the colonists. He believed that gentlemen connected with the colonies of Australia, now in London, were decidedly favourable to the passing of these bills. The noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies had had a deputation of those gentlemen; and he (Sir J. Pakington) had also had the honour of receiving a deputation. But a gentleman connected with the colony of Victoria had waited on him some time ago, and pointed out the objections which he entertained to this bill. From all that he could gather from that gentleman, his objections were only three. The first objection was to the terms and form in which the bill was drawn; the second turned on the high qualifications of the two councils; and the third related to the high civil-list reserved in this bill for the colony of Victoria. With respect to the qualifications for the members of the Council and the Assembly and to the civil list, these were exclusively colonial questions, which should not be altered or deviated from, but assented to as proposed by the colony. The only serious objection, then, which he (Sir J. Pakington) could entertain to these bills was the form in which they had been drawn, and he thought considerable weight attached to the observations on this point made by the honorable member for Kidderminster, and by his honorable friend the member for North Staffordshire, who had just spoken. He was aware of the fact that the colonial Legislature had exceeded their powers, and therefore it was necessary to take some step to meet that difficulty; but he could not understand the shape proposed by the Government, which was that of enabling her Majesty to give her assent to certain schedules. He thought it would have been an easier course if the Government had brought in an imperial statute, enacting at once those constitutions which the colonies desired. But the objections urged against the civil list he could not share. He could not say that the civil list for Victoria was not very high, and, possibly, even extravagant. Honorable members referred to £50,000 for public worship; but that was the last part of the civil list that should be objected to. He (Sir J. Pakington) was glad to see that that part of the civil list had been passed by a large majority in the colony. The honorable member for Kidderminster stated that the civil list amounted to £112,000, whereas in the year 1849-50 the whole revenue of the colony was only £130,000. This was not so much a proof of an extravagant civil list as it was an illustration of the extraordinary progress made by the colony in that time. (Hear, hear.) In 1834 the present Lord Aberdeen, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, was applied to by some bold adventurers, and asked if they might found a colony at Port Phillip, and his answer was that it was not the policy of England to extend her colonies, and he refused his assent. In the following year Lord Glenelg was applied to by these adventurers, and he likewise refused. ("No; he assented.") Well, at last the request was granted, and happily these bold adventurers were allowed to establish the colony, and now, after twenty years, the House was discussing the question whether or not they should have a civil list of £112,000 per annum. That was a proof of the extraordinary development of this colony. (Hear, hear.) Should the House take on itself to decide the civil list, it would adopt a very irritating and unwise course. He understood the honorable member for Kidderminster to say that, in re-enacting these acts passed by the colonial legislature, Parliament should not allow this civil list; but the course taken by the Government was wiser; not to interfere with the act, except as to that part of it which interfered with the prerogative of the Crown. (Hear.) The main objects of these bills were two—to give to the colonies the management of their own waste lands, and to confer on them an improved constitution, consisting of two chambers instead of one. The honorable member for Kidderminster had himself recorded his vote in favour of two chambers, and he had moved for a committee of inquiry into the management of the waste lands of the colony. There was a deputation and a remonstrance adopted by the Legislature of New South Wales in 1851, the prayer of which Lord Grey refused, and the new Legislature repeated that declaration and remonstrance, and sent it home. The Government of Lord Derby considered it their duty to give their attention to these representations, and they also felt it their duty to assent to the prayer of the Legislature of New South Wales. They conceded the double chamber in the form in which it was asked. The honorable member for Kidderminster had on a former occasion said that he (Sir J. Pakington) had then given his consent to the proposition respecting the waste lands as a bribe to induce the colonists to accept a nominated chamber, but he could assure the honorable member he had no such motive. He did not deny that his opinion was in favour of a nominated, in preference to an elective, upper chamber, and he thought that if men of property, ability, and station were content and willing to accept seats for life in the upper chamber, they would form a council as nearly as possible approaching to our House of Lords. He also thought that with an elective upper chamber greater risk of collision between the two chambers would be run, and that it would be more difficult to carry on the business of legislation with a nominated than with an elected upper chamber. Therefore, he himself preferred a nominated upper chamber; but he had no motive in inducing the colonists to accept it, such as that referred to by the hon. member for Kidderminster. It was the sort of chamber the colonists asked for, and the Government of Lord Derby had consented to the prayer of the colonial Legislature, on the ground that the colonists had a fair claim for the concession of their demands. If he (Sir John Pakington) had to make any complaint against the Government, it was, that they had been so long in making their arrangements on this subject. He could not understand why these bills had not been introduced last session. He was indisposed to any delay in a matter so deeply affecting the feelings and interests of the colonists; and he thought that the bills should have been introduced to the House, at all events, in the earliest part of this session. (Hear.) He felt doubts whether the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies would be able to set at rest the objections he entertained with respect to the shape in which the bills were drawn. There was one point indispensable for the House to consider well, that the utmost care should be taken to leave no doubt as to the validity and legality of these bills when passed. (Hear, hear.) He should certainly vote for the second reading.

Mr. Duffy regretted that the right honorable baronet had in his speech mixed up the three bills which stood on the paper. The New South Wales Government Bill he should oppose, when the time came for doing so; but the bill immediately before the House—the Victoria Bill—he should support, because he thought it was one to which there was no hearty resistance, and one which the House could assent to with a clear conscience. He thought, however, that the qualifications for the two houses were too high, and otherwise most objectionable. For the upper house the qualification was £5000 freehold, and for the lower £2000 freehold, or £200 annual value, and the property should be situated in the colony of Victoria. The result of this would be to throw the entire government of that colony into the hands of a small class, against whom there was a violent popular prejudice. It would be easier to qualify a representative for Liverpool in this country than to qualify a representative for a small town or district in Victoria. The cry in that colony was for land, and the proprietors were a limited class, and therefore it was unwise to fix upon such a qualification. If such a declaration as was in that bill were adopted in this country, he did not believe that one half the members of that House would be admitted to take their seats. (Hear, hear.) There were fifty-three Scotch members in the House who had no qualification,—an exemption which originated in the small number of landed proprietors in Scotland, and he did not see why the same principle should not be adopted in the colony of Victoria, where the number of landed proprietors was much smaller. Here, too, the universities returned members who were not required to have property qualifications; why should not Victoria be dealt with in an equally liberal spirit? While we admitted these classes without property qualifications at home, he thought the House should not consent to shut out the colonies from like exemptions. (Hear, hear.) There was no property qualification for the popular branch of the Legislature in Canada, or in the Cape, or in South Australia or in Van Diemen's Land, or in New Zealand; and why should there be one in Victoria? Should the Government send out to that colony so much less liberal a measure than the others obtained, he thought that it would cause great dissatisfaction. When the measure got into committee, he should take the liberty of proposing amendments to the clause relating to the qualification of members of the House of Representatives; while, at the same time, he should also take exception to the clause which related to the veto of the Crown.

Lord John Russell declined to enter into any discussion of voluntary principle in matters of religion, as they were not called upon to give any decision upon it; but the colony of Victoria had decided that they would appropriate £50,000 to the promotion of religion, believing it to be necessary for the welfare of their society, and he thought it would be ungracious in the House to run counter to their wishes. (Hear, hear.) If the sum should hereafter be found to be extravagant, there was a clause in the bill giving the colonial Legislature power to reduce that amount; but, in spite of that clause Government were told to take warning from what had happened with reference to the clergy reserves of Canada. Well, but Government had profited by that experience, and they had avoided the errors which were formerly committed. The difficulties which occurred in Canada arose out of the restrictions which were placed upon the Legislature of Canada in dealing with the clergy reserves; but here those restrictions were avoided, and the matter was left almost entirely in the hands of the colonial Legislature. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the objection so ingeniously urged by the honorable and learned member for Kidderminster, it appeared to him that the objection was upon the word "assent." The honorable and learned gentleman urged that Parliament could not adopt this bill because it had not been assented to by the Legislative Council of Victoria; but the bill formed part of what the Legislative Council had agreed to, and therefore the argument of the honorable and learned gentleman was more ingenious than true. Equally was his argument of no force, that whereas the Legislative Council had incorporated in their act provisions over which they had no authority, and the Imperial Parliament had no power to "assent" to those parts which really did come within the province of the Legislative Council. The proposal of the honorable and learned gentleman, that they should pass a measure empowering the Governors of the colony to dispense with the provisions of an act of Parliament, was an absurdity that required no refutation. (Hear, hear.) With respect to some other proposals which had been made, he was anxious to say a few words upon that of the honorable and learned member for Staffordshire on the subject of reserving bills for the pleasure of the Crown. The honorable and learned gentleman found fault with the bill so far as it related to that matter; but he must tell the honorable and learned member that this part of the bill conformed as nearly as possible to the recommendations issued by the right honorable baronet the member for Droitwich, when he was at the head of the Colonial Office. But this system of reserving was every day becoming more theoretical than practical, and therefore it was not necessary to attach much weight to this objection. (Hear, hear.) The honorable gentleman who spoke last went into certain details with respect to the qualification of electors and the elected; but it appeared to him that if you had a second elective chamber and an elective legislative council, it was a wise thought to make the qualification high of the persons to be elected. (Hear.) The British colonies had adopted, as far as possible, the forms of the British constitution in the construction of their governments; but in certain places there were political safeguards in British institutions which the colonies could not adopt from the nature of their circumstances, and therefore they had been careful to erect a barrier, like this measure of qualifications, against sudden irruptions of the popular will. (Hear, hear.) On the whole, he could not help believing otherwise than that this was a large and liberal measure. He would not go into the question of the civil list; the sums might be large, but might they not have been calculated upon the extravagant prices which prevailed at the time they were fixed. But he did not pretend to enter into this matter at any length; he did not intend to defend the economy of the sums, nor did he pretend to censure their extravagance. All that he said was, that the colony had prepared them, and they should be the best judges in the matter; but if the sums really were found to be extravagant, the colony would still have power to apply the remedy of reduction, though at the same time it would be open to the Governor to advise her Majesty not to assent to any measure which contravenes the principle of strict justice, or which proposed to take away from any man an income which he had a right to expect, and which had been guaranteed by former laws. (Hear, hear.) Upon the whole, then, looking at the various measures which had been passed by these colonies, he could not help feeling otherwise than fully satisfied with them. The discussion which they gave rise to displayed great ability, particularly in the case of that one which came from New South Wales; they had all been made the subject of great deliberation, while their provisions had been framed with great care and attention, and he must say that as they breathed, as was to be expected, a warm attachment to the constitution of the mother country, he hoped and believed they would prove the means of securing the happiness and prosperity of the colonies themselves. [Cheers.]

Mr. A. Pellatt found fault with the endowment clause, which he declared to be extravagant and opposed to the wishes and feelings of the colonists. He, therefore, wished to know distinctly from the noble lord whether, supposing this bill were passed, the colonial Legislature would still have power to reduce the £50,000, or had they still the power to dissent from it.

Lord John Russell: Yes, they have the power to dissent from it, but of course they will be bound by what is due to the parties as a point of justice.

Mr. A. Pellatt: Will their measure of dissent have to be referred to the Crown?

Lord John Russell: It will have to receive the sanction of the Crown.

After a few words from Mr. Hadfield, who also objected to the endowment clause, Mr. Ball withdrew his amendment, when the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

* In noticing this statement, the Melbourne *Argus* says:—"It is necessary to explain, with reference to the allusions to a petition by 13,000 persons against the bill, that the petition was against the New South Wales bill. This is a specimen of the numerous blunders constantly perpetrated in the Imperial Parliament, when it deals with colonial affairs." [Our contemporary has fallen into error in making this assertion. In December, 1854, a Parliamentary paper was presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty. The title of that official document is "Further papers relative to the alterations in the Constitutions of the Australian Colonies." By turning to page 5, he will there find the "Memorial and Petition of the undersigned citizens of *Melbourne*, and the other inhabitants of the Colony of *Victoria*, Australia," in which they "complain of the introduction into the new Constitution of the Colony, of a clause appropriating annually £50,000 for Ecclesiastical purposes." The paper in question concluding thus: "Signed by 13,000 persons."—Ed. S. M. H.]

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Yarra Yarra (s.), 560 tons, Captain Bell, from Melbourne 22nd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. E. Stephens, Messrs. J. Freeman, Dumphy, More, Thompson, and 65 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

September 25.—Gazelle, brig, 285 tons, Captain Downie, from Otago 1st, and Wellington 9th instant. Passengers—Messrs. M'Clyment, Ross, and Hammond. R. T. Ford, agent.

September 25.—Herculean, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Dredge, from Wide Bay 17th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Howard and Prince. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.

September 25.—Mariner, for Melbourne.
September 25.—Perseverance, for Hobart Town.
September 25.—Charles Ross, for Shanghai.
September 25.—Isabella, for Hobart Town.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Post Boy, for South Seas; Tyne, for Wanganui; Montezuma, for Melbourne; Moa, for Auckland; Melanie, for China; Adventure, Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

September 25.—Tyne, schooner, 35 tons, Captain Taylor, for Wanganui. Passenger—Miss B. Meehan.

September 25.—Adventure, schooner, 22 tons, Captain Wright, for Moreton Bay, in ballast. Passenger—Mrs. Wright.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 25.—Pegasus, and Currency Bay, from Newcastle and Morpeth, with 119 tons coal; Mermaid, from the Clyde, with 8 tons potatoes, 3 tons bark; Industry, and Victory, from the Hawkesbury, with 900 bushels corn, 600 bushels maize, 300 dozen eggs, 8 coops fowls; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 25 bales wool, 264 bags maize, 188 bales hay, 60 bags potatoes, 5 boxes soap, 10 bags flour, 10 bales sheepskins, 2 packages bacon, 10 boxes eggs, 8 coops fowls, 10 packages leather, and sundries; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 20 bales wool, 40 trusses hay, 100 bags maize, 50 dozen pumpkins, 10 bales sheepskins, 40 sheep, 8 horses, 10 pigs, 12 calves, 12 cases eggs, 8 coops fowls, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 25.—Currency Bay, and Coroline, for Newcastle and Morpeth; Mermaid, for the Clyde; Margaret, and Mary, for the Richmond River; H. M. Warfield, for Port Stephens.

IMPORT.

September 25.—Gazelle, from Otago: 5000 bushels wheat, 60 tons potatoes, Corcorane: 1100 bushels oats, Buyers and Learmonth.

EXPORT.

September 25.—Tyne, for Wanganui: 91 bags sugar, 8 quarter-casks sherry, 10 chests tea, 5 tons coal, 50 bags lime, 10 boxes candles, 6 cases prunes, 1 bale almonds, 8 tins confectionary, 12 bags nuts, 2 bales drapery, 1 box, 2 packages, and a large quantity of timber, R. Taylor.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Donald M'Kay, to-morrow, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Telegraph (s.), and Hellespont (s.) to-morrow, at 1 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Algerine, to-morrow evening, at 6.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—By the Lizzie Webber, to-morrow, at noon.

THE DONALD M'KAY.

A SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL will be made up at the General Post Office, to-morrow, at noon, for the above vessel, to be forwarded to Melbourne, by the Telegraph steamer, which vessel leaves on the above day.

It is understood that the Donald M'Kay will sail on the 30th.

The Custom House will be closed to-day, it being a general holiday.

The Yarra Yarra (s.) arrived yesterday morning, having left Port Phillip at 5.30 p.m. on the 22nd. She reports the arrival of the City of Sydney (s.) on the same day, at 10 a.m.; also having signalled the Wonga Wonga (s.) off Gabo Island at 3.30 a.m. on the 24th instant. The Yarra Yarra has had N.E. winds the whole passage.

The Sea Bird, ship, from Manila to Sydney, has been spoken by the J. W. A. Lorenzen, from Hongkong arrived at Melbourne, in latitude 29° S., longitude 102·20 W.

The Gazelle, which arrived yesterday from Otago and Wellington, has had a very bad passage from thence, having met with a succession of heavy adverse gales. She reports the arrival of the Thomas and Henry at the latter port on the 8th instant.

The cargo of the Herculean, from Wide Bay, which arrived yesterday, consists of—100 bales wool, 26 casks tallow, 3000 skins. She reports the Jenny Lind and Titania, as loading. A steamer, square-rigged on two masts, was seen standing in for Moreton Bay, from the eastward on the 18th.

The fine barque Cynthia, was yesterday sold by Messrs. J. Simmonds sen., and Co., to Mr. J. Malcolm, for the sum of £1200.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 22.—Indus, barque, 365 tons, Captain Poole, from Melbourne; Raven, brig, 170 tons, Captain Davis, from Geelong.

September 23.—Wanderer, brig, 218 tons, Captain Firth, from Melbourne; Creole, schooner, 144 Captain Griggs, from Hobart Town.

September 24.—Anglia, barque, 596 tons, Captain W. M. Ball, from London, with immigrants.

DEPARTURES.

September 22.—Jenny Ford, American schooner, 297 tons, Captain Sargeant, for San Francisco, with 406 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 22.—Albatross.
September 23.—Midshipman, Edward, Favourite, Trial.
September 24.—Dove, Reaper, Ariel, Brothers, Kangaroo.

IMPORT.

September 23.—Creole, from Hobart Town: 20,000 feet timber, 10,000 palings, 198 bundles palings, 450 bundles shingles.

The Ben Bolt (s.) has been raised from the place where she sank, and came down the river on Saturday. She is now lying above the A. A. Company's wharf, awaiting repairs.

The barque Anglia, Captain Ball, arrived yesterday afternoon from London, and anchored in the Horse-shoe. She has railway navvies on board for the Hunter River Railway, also rails, &c. Her immigrants, 206 in number, are in good health.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 19.—Leodes, returned to port; Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Launceston.

September 20.—Champion (s.), from Portland; Walcorenia, from Hongkong.

September 21.—Robert and Betsy, from Mauritius; Agen Heinrick (Hamburg) from Hamburg; General Jessup, from Calcutta; Lion, from Shanghai.

September 22.—J. W. A. Lorenzen, from Hongkong, with 461 Chinese; City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney; Flying Arrow, from San Francisco; Roderick Dhu, from Valparaiso.

DEPARTURES.

September 19.—South Carolina, for Bombay; Prince of Wales, and Waterlily, for Circular Head.

September 20.—Maria Hay, for Calcutta.

September 21.—Toy, for Batavia; Elizabeth Ann, for Sydney.

CLEARANCE.

September 21.—Prince of the Seas, for Sydney.

The Flying Arrow, from San Francisco, July 8th, with 580 tons flour, 123 tons wheat, and a quantity of oats and barley. The Lion, from Shanghai, with tea. The Roderick Dhu, barque, from Valparaiso, with a cargo of flour, arrived at Melbourne on Saturday morning.

As the Champion of the Seas has entered upon her seventy-sixth day at sea, we may now hourly look forward to her appearance in the Bay. As we anticipated some two weeks since, the Ben Nevis has failed to make a passage under ninety-days, she having been at sea ninety-four days from the time she left Liverpool.—*Argus.*

The Return, from this port, arrived at the Mauritius on the 20th July, and the Jane on the 18th of the same month.—*Argus.*

The schooner Jane, from this port for the Mauritius, found a paper on Booby Island, of which the following is a copy:—"Remnant of the crew of the Francis Walker, and one of the Sultans, wrecked on the 26th of September, 1854, came to Booby Island on the 3rd of October, and stopped there until the water and provisions were done. Then they repaired their boat and started for Port Essington. Signed, Cunningham, J. Baxter, J. M'Kay." The Captain of the Jane could make out no more names the paper being too much defaced, having been in a box on the island during the rainy season.—*Argus.*

THE DONALD M'KAY.—Some consternation was experienced yesterday morning on the receipt of the Sydney papers, by the appearance in the *Herald* and the *Empire* of the 15th instant, of an official notice, to the effect that the Governor-General had fixed the 24th instant as the date of sailing of this royal mail ship. Inquiries at the offices of the agents, and at the Post Office, elicited the fact that no official communication had reached Melbourne to this effect. The date of sailing will not, therefore, be changed, and the Donald M'Kay will proceed to sea on her first homeward voyage on the 30th instant, as originally advertised.—*Argus.*

THE RIVER MURRAY NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We have received the following, dated on board the steamer Albury, off Swan Hill, September 14, 1855:—"The River Murray Navigation Company's steamer Albury, 156 tons, paddle-steamer, Captain George Johnstone, arrived here, all well, this evening, from Goolwa, South Australia, 27th August, with a general cargo for settlers up the Murray. Our intention is to proceed to Albury itself, the state of the river holding out every prospect of it: we leave again on the 17th instant. Several of the settlers have guaranteed a present of 100 guineas to Captain Johnstone should he reach Albury in safety, of which £40 is already promised. Your notice of the above will oblige E. B. Longeon, supercargo and purser."—*Argus.*

The barque Agen Heinrick, arrived at the Heads on Wednesday evening, but was detained at the Quarantine Station owing to seven of her passengers being sick, but it being satisfactorily ascertained that their diseases were not infectious, she was cleared on Saturday afternoon, after leaving the sick at the Quarantine Station. Four of the passengers died during her passage to this port.—*Melbourne Age.*

On Thursday, one of the prisoners belonging to one of the hulks at Williamstown, made an attempt to escape, to effect which he had hid himself during the day, amongst some of the works now being carried on for the erection of a battery at Gellibrand's Point, but before he had had an opportunity of leaving his hiding place, his absence was discovered and a search instituted, which resulted in his recapture.—*Melbourne Age.*

The Quito, from London to Adelaide, out 101 days, was spoken by the Defence on the 4th September.—*Argus.*

The Shackamaxon and the Gipsy Bride sailed from Liverpool on the same day as the Defence, the 21st June.—*Argus.*

EMIGRATION.—Large numbers of emigrants continue to embark by the steamers for Liverpool and London, *en route* to the Australian and American fields of emigration. On Wednesday the Gannet left Penrose's Quay for Liverpool, with nearly 70 passengers on board; and on the following day the Preuschider Adler left for London with 200 emigrants. These were followed on Saturday by the departure of the Nimrod, for Liverpool, with 200 passengers on board. The average weekly number of emigrants per steamer for English ports, *en route* to the United States, Canada, and Australia, is 500.—*Cork Constitution, June 12.*

FINES ON AMERICAN PASSENGER SHIPS.

(From the Argus.)

THE following is the correspondence on the fine inflicted on the master of the American ship Tuskina, for bringing an excess of Chinese passengers, referred to in the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce.

Flinders-street, Melbourne, September 19, 1855.

To the Chairman of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce.

DEAR SIR,—We are desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on the merits of a question, the full particulars of which are set forth in the enclosed correspondence between ourselves and the Consul-General of the United States.

The subject appears to us a purely mercantile one, and as such we deem it within the province of the Chamber to exercise its judgment thereupon.

It is a well-known fact that foreign vessels entering this or any other British port are liable for port and harbour dues according to the tonnage by the British mode of measurement at the option of the master or consignee. In the case of the Tuskina, as explained in the correspondence, this was done at the suggestion of the police magistrates, giving her 511 tons British. Upon this tonnage all the customary dues were paid, but in doing so we naturally expected that the same figures would be taken by another branch of the service in making its calculations; but no!—the Customs charges on 511 tons British measurement, and the immigration officer ran on all passengers brought in excess of what are allowed on 342 tons—the American measurement.

We think this Chamber cannot watch too closely anything tending to infringe on mercantile interests connected with the port, either British or foreign. The matter in question needs no further comment from us, further than to remark that we deem it rather strange that such trivial disputes as this cannot be settled here, but must be referred to the Home Government for adjustment.

We are, dear Sir, yours &c.,
GEO. F. TRAIN AND CO.

Melbourne, 18th September, 1855.

To James M. Tarleton, Esq., Consul-General for the United States of America, Melbourne.

DEAR SIR,—On 23rd May last we drew your attention to the case of Captain Cushman, of the American ship Tuskina, from Hongkong, with Chinese immigrants, who, we considered, had been unjustly fined by the Government of this colony in connection with certain infringements of the Passenger Act—with a view to your obtaining proper redress by bringing the matter before his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, feeling sure that, on a representation of the whole case at head-quarters, the fine, &c., unjustly levied, would be immediately returned.

So long a time having now elapsed since the papers were placed in your possession, we again beg reference to the subject, and must express our surprise that his Excellency has not yet seen fit to accede to this very reasonable request; and, as we are so clear on the matter of Captain Cushman's rights, in the manner as set forth by us in our communications to the police magistrates at Williamstown, we shall be obliged, should it not be possible to obtain redress here, by your referring the case to the Secretary at State at Washington, for settlement with the Court of St. James's.

We, therefore, again place before you the facts of the matter, viz:—

The ship Tuskina arrived here in May last, from Hongkong to our address, having on board Chinese passengers; Captain Cushman bringing with him clearance papers, properly signed by the authorities at the above place, entitling the ship to carry two hundred and eighty passengers.

The immigration officer at this port, taking the ship's tonnage as registered, viz., 342 tons, and allowing one passenger for every 2 tons, allows the vessel to bring 171 only, fining the master £2 per head of all in excess of that number, and which fining, amounting to £122, we paid, at the same time protesting against it as unjust.

All stipulations of the act being based on tonnage according to the English mode of measurement, we had the ship re-measured by the proper officer for that purpose, at the suggestion of the police magistrates, and the result was 511 tons,—and upon these figures we paid the customary tonnage and pilotage dues, and which should entitle the master to bring 255 passengers.

This is the part of the proceedings that strikes us as being so palpably unjust, and to which we beg to draw your particular attention, viz.:—One set of officials take 511 tons (the larger figure) for making its charges, and another department of the same Government, to suit their purposes, allow only the smaller number of tons for calculating the passengers allowed to be carried, and upon this latter inflicting penalties; and, in following which course, act not only contrary to both reason and justice, but their doing so is directly antagonistic to the friendly relations existing between the two Governments of England and America.

We are, dear Sir, &c.,
G. F. TRAIN AND CO.

Consulate of the United States,
Melbourne, September 19, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to yours of the 18th instant, I regret to say that all my efforts, written and verbal, have been unavailing in getting any remission of the fine of the American ship Tuskina.

This seems to be a law question, and has been submitted to the Crown law officers (I think three times), and they have decided every time against the Tuskina. By what principle of reciprocity, law of nations, or any other law, and, I might add, justice, they have decided this case, I am entirely ignorant; but knowing that my country asks nothing but what is right, and will submit to nothing wrong, I shall transmit in my first despatch the whole correspondence and facts to the Secretary of State at Washington city.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.,
JAMES M. TARLETON, U. S. Consul.

Messrs. George F. Train and Co.

GEELONG.

ARRIVAL.

September 20.—John Bull, from Sydney.

PORTLAND.

CLEARANCES.

September 16.—Ficode, for Guam.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVALS.

September 13.—Eliza Francis, from Newcastle.
September 15.—Mariposa, from Port Albert.

THE CHATHAM ISLANDS.

(From the Otago Witness, 25th August.)

By the Workington, which has lately returned from the Chatham Islands, we learn that the establishment of a custom-house and the enforcement of a regular system of law and government in those islands is likely to be a matter of greater difficulty than was anticipated when the appointment of Mr. Shand was made. At that time it was represented to the General Assembly that the European population of the Chathams were anxious for a better system of law than that they were living under, which, in fact, amounted to no law at all. But it would appear from statements made to us, that so far from the representations of the views of the people of the Chathams made at Auckland being correct, they were positively the reverse of the real case, and that instead of welcoming Mr. Shand's arrival as a boon, the natives, no doubt instigated thereto by the European population, actually, with arms in their hands, resisted his landing, so that it was found necessary to land him in a comparatively unfrequented part of the island; and that in consequence of the Workington being engaged in this, to the natives, unpalatable duty, the cargo taken by the vessel found no market, and has been brought back to Otago. We trust that the accounts which first reached us of this affair were exaggerated, and that the personal danger in which Mr. Shand was left is not so great as was represented; but his position is certainly an unenviable one, accompanied as he was by a wife and large family, and being apparently without the means of enforcing his authority as a magistrate. Indeed, the whole management of the business appears to be of a piece with the doings of the general government, which we presume must have been in total ignorance of the task in which it was engaged. We shall look with some interest to see what course it will pursue in the matter. It can scarcely be expected that the Government will allow its authority to be set at defiance without taking notice of the fact, especially if the representations made in the General Assembly, of the extent to which smuggling was carried on in many of the ports of New Zealand, in consequence of there being no Customs' duties payable in the Chathams be correct; and then arise the questions, what means have the Government of enforcing its authority in the Chathams? and will it be worth while to incur this expense, if the natives be as turbulent as they are represented to be? For our part, we believe the easier solution of the difficulty, if the prevention of smuggling in New Zealand be the object aimed at, will be a revision of the tariff and a reduction of the Customs' duties, which, by rendering smuggling less profitable, will, to a great extent, put an end to it.

The revision of the tariff was one of the questions which occupied a large portion of the attention of the Assembly in 1854, but owing to the time taken up in inquiry, and the impossibility of obtaining returns and evidence from the ports most distant from the seat of government, it was so late in the session before the matter came before the House of Representatives, that the project was for a time abandoned, and we have not observed that it has in the meantime received the attention of the public through the press, and yet it is in our opinion one of the most important matters connected with the welfare of the colony. Many of our readers may not be aware that the Customs' duties have been at various times raised from 5 to 10, and may now be taken at an average upon all articles of at least 15 per cent., and that duty is payable on upwards of 300 different articles, from many of which the sums raised are scarcely sufficient to pay the salaries of the extra officers required in consequence of the business created by such a multifarious tariff, and the inconvenience arising to merchants and others engaged in Custom-house business, by reason of the diversity of system of *ad valorem* duties upon some articles, of fixed duties upon others, chargeable by weight in some cases and by measure in others, is excessive, and loudly calls for amendment, which could be made without materially affecting the amount of the Customs' revenue. But we are anxious to go yet further, and to see considerable reduction made in the duties; and we are persuaded that this could be done with perfect ease and safety, for were the revenue to become diminished by one-half of its present amount, all that was required for the public service of each province could be obtained with ease by local taxation, which would have many advantages over the system at present in force. The tax being of a local nature would be under the entire control of the Provincial authorities, and being more direct, the public would be more attentive to its expenditure. These two points it is very desirable should be attained, for in the present state of affairs one-half of the total revenue is taken from the Province and spent chiefly in Auckland, with scarcely any advantage to Otago.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	September.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
26	WEDNESDAY.	5 48	5 54	8 45	9 18

Moon—Full, 28m. 7h. A.M. September 26.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26.

THE performance will commence with the beautiful drama, in 3 acts, entitled DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN; or the Lone House of Aranjuez. Don Jose, Mr. Warde; Don Cæsar de Bazan, Count of Garafe, Mr. Clarance Holt; Marquis di Rotand, Mr. Mungall; Maritana (the Gitana), Mrs. Clarance Holt; Lazarillo, Miss Warde. To conclude with Douglas Jerrold's celebrated nautical drama of BLACK EY'D SUSAN. William (with a hornpipe), Mr. Clarance Holt: Black Ey'd Susan, Mrs. Clarance Holt.

F. HOWSON, Manager.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26.

WILL be performed the great tragedy, written in 1612, by John Webster, contemporary of Shakspere, THE DUCHESS OF MALFI. Duke Ferdinand, Mr. Waller; Marina (the Duchess), Mrs. Waller. To be followed by the astounding performance of the Bohemian Brothers. To conclude with the laughable comedietta, in 2 acts, entitled CROSSING THE LINE.

A. TORNING, Sole Lessee.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1855.

IN the Legislative Council yesterday, a message was received from His Excellency the Governor, proposing that a sum of £500 should be voted to test the qualities of Australian woods.

Mr. DARVALL moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to place on the Estimates a sum of £1000, for the repairing of the Fitzroy Bridge at Windsor." The hon. member explained that although this bridge had only been built a short time, there was a deflexion in the arch owing to the faultiness of its construction, and that it would soon be useless to the public, unless the necessary repairs were made. After some discussion, the motion was passed, with a provision that it should be left to the discretion of the Government to make the repairs or reconstruct the bridge.

Mr. HOLROYD obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the proprietors of the Waterview Dry Dock to purchase land for the extension of that dock, and to make and maintain a quay or wharf at Waterview Bay, and to make, divert, alter, vary, and stop up certain roadways and streets in the vicinity of the said dock.

Mr. COWPER moved, "That the 50th and 51st Standing Orders be suspended with a view to the introduction of a Bill to enable the Bishop of Sydney to make leases of certain lands granted by her Majesty for the maintenance of the Bishop of Australia and his successors." Carried.

Mr. NICHOLS moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, transmitting a copy of the report of the select committee appointed by the House to inquire into and report upon the Land Claim of Captain Dumaresq, together with the petition of Captain Dumaresq, and the documents appended thereto, and the evidence taken by the committee; and requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary measures for carrying the recommendations of the committee into effect." Carried.

Mr. DARVALL having moved the second reading of the Law of Libel Bill, a very long discussion took place. The mover defended the bill on the ground that, according to the English law, the truth was a sufficient vindication of any oral or written statement. The second reading was negatived by a majority of 18 to 6.

The Australian Joint Stock Bank Bill, and the Sydney Insurance Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Adulteration of Spirits Prevention Bill was passed through committee, the penalty for selling adulterated spirits being fixed at £200, or two years' imprisonment.

The House went into Committee on the Estimates of Expenditure, and the first item proposed was the department of Customs. On this a very excited discussion took place, Mr. COWPER, Mr. DONALDSON, and other members, contending that the House had no legal right to deal with this department. After many amendments had been proposed and negatived, the original motion was about being put, when on the motion of Mr. DONALDSON, that there was not a quorum of members present, the House adjourned at ten o'clock till this day.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. VII.—LIVE STOCK.

THE numbers of our horses, horned cattle, and sheep, in each of the last ten years, and the increase in each of the last nine, using round numbers, were as follows:—

1.—HORSES.

	Number.	Increase.	Per cent.
1845	73,000		
1846	76,700	3,700	5·1
1847	90,100	13,400	17·5
1848	97,400	7,300	8·1
1849	105,100	7,700	7·9
1850	111,500	6,400	6·0
1851	116,400	4,900	4·4
1852	123,400	7,000	6·0
1853	139,800	16,400	13·3
1854	148,900	9,100	6·5
Increase in the nine years,		75 900	104·0

For every 1000 in the colony in the year 1845, there were last year 2039.

The number of horses exported in the last ten years was 10,600; while the number imported during that period was only 62.

Dividing the period into three equal parts, the increase in each was as under:—

	Increase.	Per cent.
First three years	24,000	33.4
Second three years	19,000	19 5
Last three years	32,500	27·9

The annual average increase of the first three years was about 8,000; of the last three, nearly 11,000.

2. HORNED CATTLE.

	Number.	Increase.	Per cent.
1845	1,116,400		
1846	1,140,300	23,900	2·1
1847	1,270,700	130,400	11·4
1848	1,366,200	95,500	7 5
1849	1,463,700	97,500	7·1
		Decrease.	
1850	1,375,000	88,700	6·1
		Increase.	
1851	1,375,300	300	—
1852	1,496,000	120,700	8 8
1853	1,552,300	56,300	3 8
1854	1,576,700	24,400	1 6

The number of cattle now in the colony exceeds the number in 1845 by 460,000 head, or upwards of forty per cent.; and exceeds the number in 1850, the year before the gold discovery, by 201,700 head, or nearly fifteen per cent.

The increase in each period of three years was as under:—

	Increase.	Per cent.
First three years	249,800	22·4
Second three years	9,100	0·7
Last three years	201,400	14·6

The increase in the first of these periods averaged about 83,000 head per annum; in the second, about 3,000; and in the last, about 67,000.

The number of horned cattle imported during the ten years was only 16; the numbers exported and slaughtered for tallow were—

	Exported.	Slaughtered for tallow.
In the first five years	14,500	146,600
In the last five years	17,600	227,900
In the ten years	32,100	374,500

Thus upwards of a quarter of a million of horned cattle have been slaughtered for tallow in the last five years.

The numbers of horned cattle exported and slaughtered in each of the four years since the gold discovery were as follows:—

	Exported.	Slaughtered for Tallow.	Total.
1852	1 200	74,200	75,400
1853	6,400	30,000	36,400
1854	7,500	21,100	28,600
In the 3 years,	15,100	125,300	140,400

The number of cattle in the colony, in proportion to population, in each of the last four years, was as under:—

	To 100 Persons.
In 1851	697
1852	718
1853	706
1854	627

3.—SHEEP.

	Number. Thousands.	Increase. Millions.	Per Cent.
1845	4,410		
1846	4,910	500	11·4
1847	5,673	763	15·5
1848	6,531	858	15·1
1849	6,784	253	3·9
1850	7,092	308	4·5
1851	7,397	305	4 3
1852	7,708	311	4·3
1853	7,930	222	2·8
1854	8,144	214	2·7

The number of sheep now in the colony exceeds the number in 1845 by upwards of three millions and three quarters, or about eighty-five per cent. It exceeds the number in 1850 by 1,052,000, or nearly fifteen per cent.

The increase in each three years was:

	Increase.	Per cent.
First three years	2,121,000	48·1
Second three years	866 000	13·3
Last three years	747,000	10·1

The increase in the first three years averaged 707,000 sheep per annum; in the second, 288,700; and in the last, 249,000.

The number of sheep imported during the ten years was 779; the numbers exported and slaughtered for tallow were:

	Exported.	Slaughtered for tallow.
In the first five years	67,600	806,400
In the last five years	125,600	1,020,400
In the ten years	193,200	1,826,800

Thus during the ten years considerably more than two millions of animals, cattle and sheep, have been slaughtered for the sake of their tallow.

The numbers of sheep exported and slaughtered in each of the four years since the gold discovery were—

	Exported.	Slaughtered for tallow.	Total.
1852	31,400	292,000	323,400
1853	41,100	96,000	137,100
1854	28,100	69,000	97,100
In the 3 years	100,600	457,000	557,600

The number of sheep in the colony in proportion to population was:—

	To 100 Persons.
In 1851	3,751
1852	3,700
1853	3,609
1854	3,241

We here see that at the end of last year the number of sheep in the colony averaged about thirty-two and a-half to each inhabitant, and that at the end of 1851 the average was thirty-seven and a-half, a diminution of about five sheep to each inhabitant.

IN yesterday's article on the Public Works Loan Bill, in the third line of the fifth paragraph, for £10,000, read £100,000.

TASMANIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Hobart Town, 15th September, 1855.

IN my last, of 12th instant, I communicated to you that the Legislative Council had ordered the Speaker to issue a warrant calling upon all sheriffs, bailiffs, &c., to assist the Sergeant-at-Arms in arresting Dr. Hampton, the Comptroller-General of Convicts. Great excitement has prevailed in consequence, and a variety of rumours were afloat. Yesterday afternoon hundreds of people congregated in the vicinity of the gaol, expecting every moment to see Dr. Hampton lodged there, but their expectations were not realized. Meanwhile the Executive Council was sitting to devise means of terminating the present perilous state of things. At four o'clock the Legislative Council met, and both the gallery and house were crowded to excess. After the usual preliminary business, the Sergeant-at-Arms arrived, and handed a communication to the Speaker, in which he gave the following account of his proceedings. He had presented the warrant to the chief police magistrate, and requested the assistance of the constabulary for executing it. This functionary answered that he required some advice before he could obey the warrant, and on being called upon one hour later, he requested a copy of the warrant to obtain a legal opinion. The Sergeant-at-Arms then appealed to the Sheriff, who said that he was quite willing to obey all legal commands of the Council, that he was an old man of 75 years old, and the Executive had not even left him men enough to guard the prisoners in the gaol, and that he did not see his way clear to call out the *posse comitatus*. Immediately after this communication being read, Mr. Chapman, the member for Hobart Town, gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move—

"That the officers of Her Majesty's Government holding seats in this House do not sufficiently possess the confidence of this House to enable them to carry through the House measures which they deem of essential importance to the public welfare, and that their continuance in office under such circumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the Constitution."

A few moments later a movement at the bar indicated that some communication had been received, and Mr. Nairne, the Deputy-Comptroller of Convicts, handed a letter to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who conveyed it to the Speaker.

The Speaker (there being intense silence) said he had the honour to read a letter from Dr. Hampton, offering to allow the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He then read the letter as follows:—

"Boa Vista, 14th September, 1855.

"Sir,—I have declined hitherto to allow myself to be arrested under your warrant, because I believed, and still believe, that such warrant is illegal; but, observing from the further proceedings of the Legislative Council, that it is the intention to employ force in the execution of its assumed right to punish my alleged contempt in not attending as a witness before a Select Committee of the House, I am now desirous to adopt such a course as will, without compromising my rights as one of Her Majesty's subjects, prevent the possibility of any breach of the peace. With this view I beg you to express to the Council my willingness to allow the Sergeant-at-Arms, unaccompanied by any other person, to enter my house and remain there, holding me to be his prisoner there, until my legal advisers shall have sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the necessary return shall have been made thereto, and the judgment of the proper tribunal upon the legality of the warrant and arrest shall have been given. I make this suggestion from the earnest desire that the maintenance of my rights, which I hold, in common with the rest of my fellow-subjects, may not lead to any unnecessary disturbance.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) "J. S. HAMPTON.

"The Honorable the Speaker."

After the letter had been read, Mr. Douglas moved the adjournment of the House to seven o'clock (it being then five o'clock). This was carried. On reassembling every part of the Council chamber was crowded with spectators, the numbers being at last so great that, on divisions taking place, the House could not be cleared.

Mr. Chapman now rose, and simply moved that the proposition of Dr. Hampton could not be acceded to. Mr. Anstey seconded.

The Solicitor-General then said the object was, that the question be tried with as little public excitement as possible. He moved an amendment as follows:—"That the Speaker's warrant for the apprehension of John Stephen Hampton be carried out in such a manner as will be sufficient to raise the question of the legality of the warrant, and that, therefore, the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest J. S. Hampton in his house, and there to detain him until sufficient time has elapsed for J. S. Hampton to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus*, and to try the validity of the return thereto."

The Attorney-General seconded.

Mr. Gregson moved as an amendment to this, viz:—"That the proposal of Dr. Hampton cannot be entertained, and that the warrant issued by the Speaker be put into execution, to bring Dr. Hampton to the bar of the House, and that the said warrant be carried out in its entirety." The Attorney-General asked to hear the warrant read, and after some further discussion this was carried. The following is a copy of the document:—

"Island of Van Diemen's Land.

"To James Fraser, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms, attending the Legislative Council of the Island of Van Diemen's Land, to the Sheriff of the said Island, and to all Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Constables and other Her Majesty's officers and subjects within the said Island.

"Whereas the Legislative Council of the Island of Van Diemen's Land did, on the 11th day of September now instant, resolve that John Stephen Hampton, Esq., of Boa Vista, in the said Island, was, on this said day of September, guilty of contempt of this Council, and that the said John Stephen Hampton be committed to the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms, attending the Council. These are, therefore, to require you, and each and every of you, to take into your custody the body of the said John Stephen Hampton, and him safely to keep during the pleasure of this Council; for which this shall be your sufficient warrant.

"Given under my hand and seal, at the Council Chamber, in Hobart Town, in the Island of Van Diemen's Land, this 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

"MICHAEL FENTON, Speaker."

The Attorney-General said the proposition made by Dr. Hampton was precisely the proposition which would raise the question of the legality of the warrant. Because what Dr. Hampton said was this, "I believe your warrant was illegal. You have no legal power to arrest me; yet, to prevent unseemly violence, and breaches of the public peace, I will consent that you execute that warrant by arresting me." Now was there anything in that proposition contrary to the warrant itself? If not, he (the Attorney-General) thought it was the duty of the House to adopt that course, if the proposition could be acceded to consistently with the warrant. It was precisely that course which he should have imagined the House would take to prevent unseemly proceeding, and avoid a breach of the public peace.

Messrs. Kermode and Chapman addressed the House in most eloquent strains in opposition to the amendment of the Solicitor-General, showing, that Dr. Hampton had pushed matters to an extreme, and had threatened bloodshed. The House desired to assert its privileges, but had no wish to humiliate Dr. Hampton—the warrant must be obeyed.

Mr. Chapman ultimately withdrew his motion, and Mr. Gregson's was carried, the same members voting for it that had supported the movement from the beginning.

I am sorry that time will not furnish me to add more to-day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

MESSAGE.

The following message from his Excellency the Governor-General was received and read.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

A large collection of the woods of the colony was sent to the Paris Exhibition. The amount of information, however, that the Commissioners were able to give as to the adaptation of these woods to industrial purposes, was very limited.

As it is most desirable that experiments should be made for the purpose of ascertaining the qualities of the timber of the colony, not only absolutely, but with relation to that of the adjoining colonies and of other parts of the world,

The Governor-General begs to suggest to the Council that the Government may be empowered to expend a sum not exceeding £500 in defraying the cost of such experiments, and that this sum should be charged against the amount voted for the construction of railways.

The Governor-General makes this latter suggestion from a conviction that such an outlay, though not clearly within the scope of the appropriation of this money, as already sanctioned by the Legislature, will elicit facts which will have an important bearing upon questions connected with the extension of railways in this colony.

Ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration with the Supplementary Estimate and Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1855-6.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The following motion, in the name of Mr. Martin, was postponed at the instance of Mr. Samuel, until that day week, viz., "That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the powers and duties of the chief officers of the Executive Government, with a view to ascertain if any and what alterations will be necessary, on the retirement from office in this colony of those officers for whom pensions have been provided by the Constitution Act of 1853, and to report thereon to the House. That such committee consist of the following members:—Mr. Cowper, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Macarthur, Mr. Murray, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Nichols, Mr. G. Macleay, Mr. Holroyd, and Mr. Darvall."

THE FITZROY BRIDGE.

Mr. DARVALL moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to place on the Estimates a sum of £1000 for the repairing of the Fitzroy Bridge at Windsor." This bridge, he said, was built some two or three years ago, under the direction of the Commissioners of Road Trusts at Windsor. Owing, however, to some defect in the original construction of the bridge, the arch had been subjected to a considerable deflexion, and it was daily becoming worse, so that, unless it was repaired immediately the whole structure would fall into disuse, and the original outlay would be utterly lost. No doubt it seemed very strange that a new bridge like this, only having just been completed, should require so large an expenditure as £1000 for the purpose of repairing it. But the question at issue was simply one of economy—whether they would allow the bridge to go to ruin and so loose all the money that had been expended on it, or whether they would grant this additional sum of £1000, and so make the bridge what it really ought to be. That it had been badly constructed at the outset was shown both by the report of the Colonial Architect and the admission of the gentleman who superintended its construction. He hoped the House, for the sake of economy, would assent to his motion.

Captain DUMARESQ seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said the subject of this bridge had occupied a large share of attention of the Government. It was thought, however, that as the bridge was faulty in its original construction, it would be more economical to rebuild it than to expend so large a sum in repairing it.

Mr. COWPER opposed the motion, remarking that although he was as anxious as any one to vote sums for local or general improvements, yet he did not think that sufficient grounds had been advanced for the granting of so large a sum as £1000 for the purpose mentioned in the motion. If there had been any official opinion given as to the necessity of this work either by the Colonial Architect or any other competent officer, the House would have had some reason for giving the matter a favourable consideration; but as it was, no such information had been submitted to them, and he thought therefore that the House was not warranted, on the mere statement of one hon member, in voting so large a sum, more especially at this advanced stage of the Estimates, when the Government may be considered as having completed their financial arrangements for the year. He imagined that it was the duty of the Executive Government to enquire into the matter, and if they were satisfied from the report of the Colonial Architect it was really necessary, the work should be performed immediately; they would of course take upon themselves the responsibility of ordering it to be done.

At the request of Mr. FLOOD,

The COLONIAL TREASURER read the following report from the Colonial Architect, relative to the state of the bridge.

19th July, 1855.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter, of the 19th April last, No. 199, transmitting a letter from the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, together with plan, specification, and other papers relative to the state of the Fitzroy Bridge.

2. I do myself the honour to report that I proceeded to Windsor, and examined the bridge in question. It has been erected about three years, has a centre span of 90 feet, and one on either side of it, of about 35 feet, with a roadway 20 feet wide, suspended by two sets of laminated bow-over trusses. It is built on trussed piers, which, although of imperfect construction, appear to be secure and sufficient.

3. The superstructure, more particularly for the length of the centre trusses, has fallen into a state of disrepair, which, if allowed to continue, must eventually endanger the stability of the whole structure, but as it is evident this has arisen from original defects, of a serious nature, in the design, and more especially in the manner in which it has been carried out, it will be a matter of some difficulty now to remedy defects occasioned by workmanship which I cannot describe otherwise than as of a most disgraceful character.

4. I have considered the arrangements by which Mr. M'Beath proposes to strengthen the bridge, and, to relieve it in some degree from the oscillation and deflexion which at present occur whenever a vehicle passes over it. I do not think the sum estimated by him could cover the cost of performing these repairs; nor do I consider the plan proposed would be the most desirable one to follow. After long and careful consideration, I would recommend, if any repairs be effected, that they should be carried out as shown in red on the plan returned herewith. They are the substitution of additional 1¼-inch suspension bolts for the double rods shown diagonally in the elevation to truss the transverse girders by proper trussing beams with saddles and shoes, instead of loading the bridge with a long timber with screw and truss irons and diagonal braces, as proposed; to strengthen the platform longitudinally, by inserting additional joists, and transversely by a set of herring-bone [illegible] in every bay; and also by laying a flooring diagonally as shown.

5. The cost of effecting the works enumerated I cannot estimate at less than £775, and to carry out these or any permanent repairs it will be necessary, in order to afford access to the town to form a temporary broadway over the old bridge, which would entail a further outlay of about £300.

6. If the bridge is strengthened in the manner I have proposed, it will probably last for some years to come, but while suggesting these repairs and additions, I trust his Excellency will be pleased, under the circumstances, to relieve me from all responsibility in the matter, more especially if these suggestions are to be carried out by any other party.

I have, &c.,
Signed WILLIAM WEAVER, Colonial Architect.

He remarked that when this matter came under the consideration of the Executive Government, no immediate danger was apprehended, and as the original cost of the bridge was £2200, and it would require £1000 to put it in a proper state of repair, the Government had naturally concluded that the more economical course would be to re-build the bridge.

Mr. FLOOD contended that as the bridge had been constructed under the direction of an architect employed by, and responsible to, the road trust, the latter body should be made answerable for any defaults in its original design and execution, and should, therefore, be called upon to effect the necessary repairs at their own expense.

Mr. MARTIN said that although this was a matter in which his constituents were interested, he did not feel himself justified from the reasons adduced by hon. members in voting for the motion. It seemed to him most extraordinary that a bridge which had only been constructed the other day at an expenditure of £2200, should now require a further expenditure of £1000, and in order to ascertain the cause of this he thought it was desirable that some enquiry should be instituted before the motion was assented to.

Mr. DARVALL replied, remarking that it would be most unjust to make the Road Trust responsible for the faulty state of the structure, seeing that they had done all in their power to procure efficient persons to superintend and execute it. He was quite willing however to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, on the understanding that they would institute an enquiry into the state of the bridge, and be guided accordingly as to whether it would be better to effect the repairs in question, or to re-construct the bridge.

The motion so amended was put and passed.

PETITION.

Mr. RICHARDSON presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the Northern Districts of the colony praying the discontinuance of State Endowments for religious purposes.

Petition received.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. NICHOLS brought up the report of the Standing Orders Committee in reference to the question or order concerning Private Bills, and they had come to the decision that no evidence should be taken by any select committee on a private bill beyond the scope of the petitions presented for or against such bills, previously presented to the House, and if any such bill should be found to contain provisions affecting the public interest, or if any matter should arise to induce the committee to consider any such bill, it ought to be treated as a public bill; the chairman should report the same to the House.

Ordered to be printed.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.

Mr. HOLROYD moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the proprietors of the Waterview Dry Dock to purchase land for the extension of that dock, and to make and maintain a quay or wharf at Waterview Bay, and to make, divert, alter, vary, and stop up certain roadways and streets in the vicinity of the said dock. He briefly stated the objects of the bill, which had been brought forward last session, and lapsed on account of the House being counted out. He believed there would be no opposition to its introduction.

Mr. CAMPBELL seconded the motion.

Mr. MARTIN said he did not rise for the purpose of opposing the motion, but to give his hon. friend notice that he intended to watch the measure most closely. Unless it made provision for ample notice and reasonable compensation to parties concerned, he should oppose it as he did last session.

The motion was then put and passed.

At a later period Mr. HOLROYD brought up the Waterview Dry Dock Bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. HOLROYD then gave notice that, on Thursday next, he should move that the bill be referred to a select committee.

CROWN LANDS.

Mr. COWPER moved "That the 50th and 51st Standing Orders be suspended, with a view to the introduction of a bill to enable the Bishop of Sydney to make leases of certain lands granted by her Majesty for the maintenance of the Bishop of Australia and his successors." He explained that since the lands alluded to in the resolution were granted in 1846, in consequence of a variety of circumstances, they had been allowed to remain waste until the arrival of the present Bishop of Sydney, who immediately turned his attention to the subject, with a view of making the land valuable to the Church. It was thought desirable the ground should be surveyed and brought into the market, and in order that the long leases made might be binding on the successors of his lordship it was proposed to introduce a bill as alluded to in the motion. Legal advice had been taken, and the opinion expressed was that the Bishop did not at present possess such power. When the land was made available the revenue would be considerably relieved. He hoped no objection would be made to the motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL seconded the motion, and explained that the rough grant was originally prepared by himself, and he introduced a clause to give the Bishop the power now sought, but it was objected to, and was finally withdrawn.

The motion was then put and carried.

LAND CLAIM OF CAPTAIN DUMARESQ.

Mr. NICHOLS moved "That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, transmitting a copy of the report of the select committee appointed by this House to inquire into and report upon the land claims of Captain Dumaresq, together with the petition of Captain Dumaresq, and the documents appended thereto, and the evidence taken by the committee; and requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary measures for carrying the recommendations of the committee into effect." He explained that the claims of Captain Dumaresq had been the subject of investigation since 1844, when it was submitted to the General Grievances Committee. In 1853 he petitioned the Council to inquire into the matter, which was then referred to the committee sitting on Mr. Brook's Claim. Some examination took place, and a progress report brought up. During the present session the committee had been reappointed, and had arrived, after further investigation, at the conclusion that the claim was made out, and their recommendation was that Captain Dumaresq should be allowed compensation to the extent of £5000. The hon. gentleman said it had been remarked that the report of the committee reflected unjustly on the character of Sir Francis Forbes. He denied there was the slightest intention to cast any imputation whatever upon that gentleman.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY thought the reply in answer to the claim of Mr. Brooks might be sufficient to induce the hon. gentleman to postpone his motion, and bring it forward next session. However much he might wish to accede to the wishes of Captain Dumaresq, he could not agree to the present motion. He did not think £5000 could be placed upon the Estimates—the amount was too large; and, besides, the claimant might have had a piece of ground in lieu of the piece originally given long ago if he had chosen to have accepted it.

Mr. CAMPBELL was very glad the Colonial Secretary had expressed his intention of opposing the resolution. He thought the subject was one which ought not to be entertained by the House.

Mr. NICHOLS said, in answer to the hon. Colonial Secretary, he might not be in the House next session, and it was quite certain his hon. friend would not then occupy his present position. With the distinct understanding that it should be brought forward next session, he would consent to withdraw the motion.

Motion withdrawn.

DEFALCATION OF MR. C. G. GRAY.

In the absence of Mr. Murray, Mr. COWPER postponed until Friday next, the following motion standing in his name:—"That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to place on the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1856, the sum of £1060, for the purpose of indemnifying such parties as have been losers through the defalcations of Mr. C. G. Gray, late Clerk of Petty Sessions and Gold Receiver, at Major's Creek."

POLICE REGULATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. NICHOLS, the second reading of the City, Port, and Hamlets further Police Regulation Bill, was postponed until this day week.

LAW OF LIBEL BILL.

Mr. DARVALL moved the second reading of the Law of Libel Bill. He said the measure had been previously before the House, and during the time it was under discussion he ascertained to some certainty that many members were opposed to the passing of it through the Council. He should not now deem it his duty to enlarge upon its merits, but state its terms as shortly as possible, feeling it was a measure which ought to be passed, and then leave it to the House to adopt or reject it as hon. members thought proper. The changes he proposed in the bill would place the law of libel on the same footing as in England, and on the same footing which it previously stood in this colony until a few years ago. An alteration was introduced to meet the peculiar circumstances of the country, reflecting, he thought, very unfavourably upon the inhabitants of New South Wales—casting on them a reproach he thought they did not deserve. He believed it was unnecessary to protect character in this colony by stronger Acts than those existing in the mother country. He proposed to alter several clauses of the bill. By repealing the 4th and 5th sections, he should put the law on the same footing as in England, admitting the plea of truth to be a justification. The hon. gentleman then alluded to arguments raised in opposition to this proposition. He said he understood civil remedies to be given as compensation for injuries sustained, but he could not understand how damages could be measured in favour of any person in respect of whom the truth had been spoken. He would not deprive any one of that to which he was entitled. He thought excepted cases might be met by criminal law, but the Council ought not to legislate for excepted cases to the overlooking of the broad principle involved. He thought those who committed offences should do so knowing that they might be published at any future day; if such publication could not be made, the guilty were protected in such a manner as the innocent only were entitled to protection. Truth was its own protection, and in allowing truth to be published at all times, remedy could be obtained by criminal proceeding, where it ought to be provided. The offender might be punished. It should be no answer in a criminal proceeding, however, to say the matter published was true, unless it could be shown the publication was made for the public good. He thought the departure from the English law had been a great oversight, and was not warranted by the circumstances of the colony. Another section he proposed to repeal was one in which, by a strange perversity, the same singular feeling was exhibited. The 14th section provided that that relief which is afforded to insolvent persons shall not be afforded to any persons becoming insolvent by reason of damages or costs

to be paid in an action of slander. He alluded to the hardships which might arise from the operation of such a clause, in cases where, when the pocket was empty, punishment might be measured out in accordance with the vindictive character of the creditor, even to the day of his death. He therefore proposed such provisions should be repealed. He would not, however, introduce any amendment which would not carry the whole bill along with it. He would either carry the whole or none at all. Another improvement he proposed to make was that no action should be maintainable against any newspaper or other publication, for a faithful and accurate report of any proceeding of the legislature, or of any judicial proceedings, not of a preliminary nature, provided the matter reported was not of an obscene or blasphemous nature, nor judicial proceedings not concluded, which the presiding judge might pronounce it improper to publish at their then stage. It was desirable that which took place in the Council should be as fully and faithfully reported as judicial proceedings. Editors of newspapers should be relieved from risk in publishing fair reports, the provisions already named of course being duly attended to. It would be difficult to frame upon paper the reasons how and why that which had been said by the defendant in a criminal proceeding, was the truth, and published for the public good, without it being either insufficient or over prolix, and, therefore, it would give him an opportunity of being heard. That proposed improvement had met with the approbation of one, if not more, of the Judges. If a person committed an offence, it was desirable the world should know his character, and see him in his true colours; that he should be reduced to his proper level; and that if any one committed a crime he should live in dread not only of punishment hereafter, but of punishment here also. He believed actions of slander had been greatly multiplied by the present Act, for it had almost grown into a habit to give costs in every case, no matter how trivial the damages might be. He did not believe there had been a case under it in which a farthing's damages had been given where costs had been withheld. He thought the present law was discreditable to the country. He hoped the present bill would be read a second time, in order that the law might be improved and put upon a footing with the English law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it must be remembered that when the bill was brought forward last session a very long discussion ensued. He did hope that the strong feeling which had been manifested against this bill then, and which was almost an unanimous one, would have prevented the hon. member from bringing the matter again forward in this way. There was not much difference between the English law of libel and the Libel Act here. The Libel Act was adopted by the Legislature of this colony after much discussion and consideration. It was considered that if a person spoke a libel, and put it in writing, and it was not considered in the opinion of the judge justifiable, that person ought to be punished for it. It was quite true that several actions had been brought in their Courts of Justice since this act was passed some eleven years ago, and damages had been recovered; but the actions that have been brought forward have generally been actions which he thought were very fit to be made the subject of inquiry. He believed that on the whole the Libel Act worked very well. The judges had given their opinion upon each matter according to its circumstances, and when damages were given they were such as could be expected. He did not know that what the hon. member had stated was correct, namely, that in no cases had the judges certified. It might be so. By Mr. Lowe's Act it was decided that a Judge on Circuit has not power to certify to deprive the plaintiff of costs. If the case was tried in the Supreme Court he had that power. The principal part of this bill, and the clause which had been laid most stress on, is that which repeals the 14th section of the Libel Act. "That truth should be no defence, unless it was held to be for the public benefit." Now, looking at the consequences that would ensue if it were otherwise in any part of the world, but more particularly in this part of the world, he could not conceive any idea more monstrous than was proposed, namely, that it was no libel because it was true. Was it right that the whole history of the man's life should be raked up—that the early part of his history should be brought forward to gratify private malice or vindictive feelings. He could not conceive any thing more injurious to society than such a license as that which was proposed in this bill. It is only when it is for the public benefit, according to the present law, that a man is justified. He thought that any person holding a public situation, or putting himself forward as a public man on the hustings, was fair game, because he invites anything that might be said against him, but persons who were not public men were in a very different position. He thought, even in the extreme case of a swindler, that had been quoted by the hon. member, that if a man was a swindler, he ought to be exhibited to the world as a swindler; but if he had been one forty or fifty years ago, and was now reformed, was it fair that it should be raked up against him now? There were several persons in this colony who had reformed and mixed in decent society for several years, and were their characters to be raked up with impunity before their children, their relatives and friends? Was no mercy or consideration to be shown for the relatives and friends of these individuals? This alone ought to forbid any changes in the law because it would be in the power of persons to write letters to the newspapers stating the early acts or participation in the acts of a man who might now be considered as a respectable man in their society. He was not even aware that the English law allowed this latitude.

Mr. DARVALL hoped the learned Attorney-General would allow him to set him right: the English law had no section on civil actions. It never gives a man compensation because the truth has been spoken about him.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL continued: This law gave a wider latitude. No civil action can be brought if you call a man a felon or a thief; unless you put it in writing no civil action can lie. The bill also proposed to repeal the 5th section of the present Act, which applies to the reports of newspapers, provided they were true. He was sure that no objection was ever made before to this section. In very few instances had the judges taken on themselves to make any express order to prevent the publication of cases then pending, except where it was likely to be injurious or act unfairly to one party or another. This power has been exercised by the judges in England, and generally the best and most able judges have exercised this power for the public benefit.

Mr. DARVALL said he did not intend to do away with that power.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL continued: Here it was proposed to repeal the whole of the 5th clause, and that was the most particular part of it. He thought the 5th section would be found to be a transcription from Lord Campbell's law. When Mr. Windeyer brought this bill before the Council it was well considered, and the only deviation that was made from the English law was the 14th section. With regard to the section that was added to their Insolvent Act, that was added in consequence of a gross case which occurred before this Act was passed. The proprietors of a public newspaper of this colony libelled a member of this House; the libel was of such a character that this gentleman thought it necessary to bring a civil action against them. He brought the action, and got large damages awarded. After he had been at the expense of this prosecution, and immediately after he obtained judgment, the proprietors of the newspaper filed their schedule in the Insolvent Court, and got out white-washed. This gentleman was not only injured by this gross and unjustifiable libel, but he also had to pay the expences of the action, which amounted to nearly £200. That case was fresh in the recollection of the Legislature; and to prevent other cases from occurring, the 14th section was enacted. If he recollected rightly, it was passed without dissention. Imprisonment for debt was abolished here, although it was not abolished in England. You might be incarcerated there for debt, as if you were a felon. He was glad to say that this colony was in advance of England in this respect, for imprisonment was abolished for all cases of debt except those which were mentioned in the 14th section, and which he maintained were of a criminal character. He need not say any more with regard to this bill which the hon. member had brought in except that he should certainly oppose the second reading of it.

Mr. HOLROYD said he hoped that this subject would call forth the opinions of honorable members before the honorable member for Cumberland rose to reply. With regard to what had been stated by the learned Attorney-General, he was quite satisfied that his specious arguments would be thought by many honorable members to be entitled to some consideration. He hoped to be able to show that this 14th section partook more of a criminal than a civil law. It was, however, worse than a criminal law, because if it partook of a criminal law there would be some period or other fixed as an end of the punishment; but under this, he would not say humane, but inhuman law, if a party once got a verdict against him for libel and he was unable to pay, he would be incarcerated, as the hon. member for Cumberland had already stated, to the end of his days. There was a very noted case, which might be in the recollection of hon. members, and which he would call their attention to. The person who was prosecuted was a minister of the Catholic religion. (Hear, hear.) He alluded to the case of Venteman v. Coghlan. Mr. Venteman shipped some rotten oranges, and because the Rev. Mr. Coghlan said that he had sent unsaleable and unwholesome oranges to Brisbane, Mr. Venteman brought an action for defamation of character or slander. Nothing was written.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The libel that was complained of was written.

Mr. HOLROYD continued: This unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Coghlan, was prosecuted, and the case was tried over and over again. He was first tried at Nisi Prius, and then a new trial was applied for and granted. He pleaded nothing in justification, but merely the general issue. The plea of justification would be absurd, because it could not be for the public benefit, or the benefit of the consignor, to know that the oranges were rotten. At all events the trial eventually went against this unfortunate reverend gentleman. They all knew that there was no class (he did not mind of what persuasion) so ill paid as the ministers of religion; Every session they heard this; and last session the Council granted the miserable pittance of £50 a year to the married, and £25 to the single members. It could not be expected, therefore, that Mr. Coghlan was able to pay the heavy costs which were incurred, as he was only receiving something like £200 per annum; the consequence was, that the rev. gentleman was put in Darlinghurst Gaol, and there he would have remained all the days of his life, if his parishioners had not subscribed to get him out, after he had been in prison about eight or nine months. He thought that they offered something like 10s. in the pound to Mr. Venteman, and he being satisfied, the rev. gentleman was liberated. Now this punishment was an extraordinary one, and much more severe than he would have received if he had been tried criminally, because then there would have been some end to the punishment, but here there was no time fixed. It had always struck him that the question which ought to be submitted to the jury was as to the truth or falsity of the libel. Was it true that when these oranges were sent down to Brisbane Water that they were in a rotten state? He was sure the learned Attorney-General must recollect the case, for he believed he was engaged in it. He thought a harder case than this was never submitted to a jury. Here, this gentleman, because he cannot pay the damages, is incarcerated, perhaps, for the end of his days, and this is owing to Mr. Venteman having brought a civil action against him. If he had proceeded against him criminally he would have had only thirty days' or three months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol. Now it appeared to him that if there were no other grounds but that, that the bill should be read a second time, so that the 14th section of this Act might be repealed. He thought they ought to go into committee on this bill if it was only to remove the great defect which existed in the 14th section of the Act. From all the learned Attorney-General had stated in favour of this clause, he could only instance one case as the reason why this clause was introduced. He only cited one case that occurred a short time before this bill was passed. He thought it was now high time that the clause should be altered, and put in a proper light. He agreed with the hon. member for Cumberland that the law as it at present stood was a great grievance to the colony. He was sure that it would abridge the number of cases that were brought into their courts if the parties knew their own position, and that the truth would be a justification. This bill does not propose to do away with the fifth clause, as had been stated by the learned Attorney-General. It proposed to repeal the first clause only, and not the proviso. With these few remarks he would support the second reading of the bill. He hoped hon. members would not oppose the bill, because, when in committee, they could negative those clauses which might be considered objectionable.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought that the whole scope and object of the bill was utterly objectionable, and, therefore, he was opposed to its second reading. It had been stated by the honourable and learned members who had spoken in favour of the bill, that the Act, as it at present stood in this colony with regard to libel, was a departure from the English Act. He admitted that there was truth in this statement, but it appeared to him that it was a departure in the right direction; and he further maintained that the colonial law with reference to libels for defamation of character, was incomparably better than the English law. The supporters of this bill said, with reference to clause 4, as to the truth of a libel being a justification for its publicity—that if a man was a swindler and his dishonesty was found out, that the party publishing the fact would be liable to punishment according as the law at present stood. They forgot the principle of the Act when they ventured upon such an assertion. The fact was, that a person could not be punished for publishing the truth at the time of the commission of the offence, because then it would be quite plain that it was for the benefit of the public that the whole matter should be explained. If an allegation was true that the offence had been at the present time, or very recently committed, then the person publishing the fact would, of course, plead, as his justification, that it was for the benefit of the public he had published the matter referred to, then a jury would surely be able to decide fairly between the parties. For cases of that kind the law, as it at present stood, made provision. On the other hand, it protected the character of men by punishing those who unnecessarily slandered or libelled them. If a man who had been tried in a court of law, and found guilty of some offence against the community, for which he received the proper punishment,—an offence which he, perhaps, through many subsequent years bitterly repented having committed—a man whose character was reformed, and whose subsequent conduct was perhaps marked with more caution and propriety than that of a man who never made a *lapsus virtutis*,—over such a man the colonial law held a shield of protection by providing punishment for such as would unnecessarily hold him up to public odium, by referring to his former offence. It was only under extreme circumstances, and when it was clearly for the benefit of the public, that the law allowed a man's character to be held up before the public in a degrading light. He must say, with reference to a man who sought to be appointed to a public office of responsibility and trust, and whose former life had been marked with guilt or with acts of dishonesty, it was desirable for the public benefit that the former life of such a man should be reviewed and published. Under such circumstances, it was plainly desirable that facts should be published, to put the public on their guard. It was only in cases where the public was not concerned that the law said that a man's past character should not be injuriously brought to light, and that was an improvement on the English law, which that House should not allow to be altered; the motion was of a retrograde character, and it should not be passed by the Council, nor should they in this particular case go back to the law of England. With reference to another branch of the bill, as to imprisonment for libel, the honorable and learned member who introduced the bill said that the law provided a punishment in respect to those found guilty of libel, unknown to the legislatures of other countries, which was, that the incarceration of debtors unable to pay the fine inflicted for the offence of libel was entirely determined by the feelings of the aggrieved party. He forgot that at the present day the law of England, upon which he desired the Council to fall back, inflicted the punishment of imprisonment for debt, and a creditor then could incarcerate a debtor owing £20, and could keep him there. ("No, no.") The hon. and learned member who cried "no" seemed to entertain a misconception of the law of England in that respect. The Libel Act referred to particular kinds of cases. It was the Insolvent Act which made exception and white-washed all parties entitled to be discharged from debt according to its spirit. He confessed they had gone far enough in doing away with imprisonment for debt altogether in this country. In cases of seduction and criminal conversation, some people of experience in law thought they had gone too far in making the law lenient, and he himself was prepared to say they had at all events gone quite far enough. He thought it was monstrous for any one to argue that a man should be at liberty to libel another, and injure him so much in the estimation of his fellow-men, as to prevent him through very shame to hold up his head in the community where he lived. It was monstrous to conceive for a moment the injury that would be inflicted upon a community if any evil disposed person could slander and vilify his neighbour, and, no matter how atrocious the slander, afterwards go into the Insolvent Court, and there get white-washed, and by that means evade the punishment he deserved so much. The unfortunate man whose character and prospects were blasted by the slanderer could not get rid of the evil done him so easily. He could not go into the Insolvent Court, and there have his character purified of the charge brought against it. The libeller who was guilty of a malicious libel, whether false or not that was not the thing, should not be allowed to clear himself of his guilt by merely filing a schedule, and getting whitewashed in the Insolvent Court. The honorable and learned member for the Western Boroughs (Mr. Holroyd), in the course of his remarks in support of the motion, had instanced a particular case and relied upon it. He did not, however, think that it was wise or fair to bring forward an individual case in support of a principle sought to be established; it certainly was not safe or politic to do so. It so happened that, in the case referred to, the reverend defendant had been a clergyman, but his place had been taken from him by his own parishioners. The libel in that case had been committed in the shape of an affidavit, and was of a very vindictive character. The question was put to the jury whether in point of fact the affidavit was not made with a malicious intent, and the jury found that it was so, and that his going into court as he did was through a feeling of malice. Ought such a man as that, he would ask, be allowed to go into an Insolvent Court and there get whitewashed, and relieve himself of the punishment due to his crime? It would be monstrous to say so. The parishioners of the reverend defendant referred to, afterwards, when they conceived that he had been sufficiently punished, came to his relief, and paid the fine. If it had been proposed by the bill not to do away with imprisonment for the offence, but to give power to the Insolvent Commissioners to limit the imprisonment of offenders, he would have been disposed to go with the hon. and learned member who proposed the bill; but that hon. member had gone too far, and instead of that proposed to do away with imprisonment altogether, by making a fine inflicted for a libel the same as a debt contracted between two parties. The whole principle involved in the bill was so utterly wrong that it should not be entertained by the House a moment. The advocates of the bill suggested that alterations and improvements could be made in committee, but that certainly ought not to influence the House in letting it go to a second reading. He would give a decided opposition to the bill, and he hoped the House would go with him.

Mr. MURRAY did not think that the bill under discussion was one that should be altogether disposed of by the votes of the professional members of the House, as it involved principles important to the public generally. (Hear.) Other hon. members, he thought, were called upon to express their opinions of the proposed measure. He was not sufficiently versed in points of law to go fully into the matter; but, as he understood the question before the House, he thought that the great object the hon. and learned member for Cumberland had in view was, to repeal as much of the present law of libel which prevented persons from pleading truth as a justification. The difference between the law of libel here and the same law in England was, that whereas in England it was only necessary to excuse a libel by pleading the truth of the allegation in justification; but here, according to our law, it was not only necessary to plead truth, but it was also to be proved that the alleged libel was made for the public benefit. The circumstances of the two countries were different, and the House should therefore pause before they assented to the proposition before them. In small communities like this the people were prone to slander and to defame in every way each other's character. Here it was well known—as in all small communities—every one was in some way or other acquainted with each other's character and past conduct, and therefore it was necessary to restrain the liberty of speech as regarded libels. He did not think that the honorable members who spoke in defence of the bill had advanced any arguments in its favour sufficient to induce the House to pass it. Little or nothing had been shown to prove that any evil resulted from the working of the present law, and the only case that could be adduced against it was that of the clergyman referred to, which spoke for itself. He thought that the course pursued in that case was but a just and proper one, and that the party was deserving of the punishment he suffered; and the people over whom that clergyman exercised his pastoral influence thought the same, or they would not so long have allowed him to remain incarcerated. Such a case as that should not indeed be allowed to operate in the slightest degree in gaining support for the bill. In colonial society those cases of slander were frequently of the grossest character, and were of the worst description of malicious injuries, and it was but an act of justice to the people that they should be protected from the consequences of them. He thought the Legislature would act very unwisely indeed if it afforded evil-disposed persons an opportunity of pursuing their malicious courses, and destroying the characters, and doing all the injury they possibly could, to the inhabitants of the communities where they lived. In fact, it would be absurd to afford any persons a pretext for publishing slander, whether true or false, by offering them a protection from all consequences, under any plea of justification of the kind; such a justification would merely afford evil-disposed persons opportunities to rip up old sores, as the term went—to gratify feelings of malice; and thus no person in the country would be safe from the shaft of the slanderer and libeller, neither man, woman, nor child. As the law at present stood, he was not aware of any grievance that had been suffered through its working, and he for one would be opposed to the proposed alteration in it. The bill would, as he said before, afford evil disposed persons facilities for casting slander upon all around them—of vilifying characters, and destroying the peace of families. Under these circumstances he was opposed to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. BROADHURST said that when the present Libel Bill was first submitted to the House by the late Mr. Windeyer, he certainly entertained many objections to it. As to the point under discussion, however, he thought that the bill was extremely good, and provided wisely for the punishment of offenders. He had listened with some attention to the honorable and learned member's speech on the occasion of his bringing the bill the first time before the House, particularly to that part where he said that he (the hon. and learned member for Cumberland) would rather be torn to pieces by wild horses, than that the truth should not at all times be spoken. He did not agree with that honorable and learned member in the view he had taken of the bill. He for one would not like that a power or any facility whatever should be given to evil disposed persons to drag to light, for the purpose of gratifying private pique or malice, the forgotten offences of former years, and holding up the characters of their neighbours to execration. He thought his learned friend had made a great mistake in advocating a change in the present law, and recommending a greater liberty to those who would be but too apt to take advantage of any change that would give them a license to indulge in scandal. The present Act exercised a beneficial check over people who, without it, would frequently make freer use of their tongues to the detriment of their neighbours. He thought there should be some provision made, or change made in the law as it at present stood with regard to the punishment of parties found guilty of slander. He objected to the law, which made the imprisonment of parties, unable to pay the fines, indefinite. (Hear.) It was advisable in such cases that the judge should have power to pass a sentence, commensurate with the nature of the offence. He would be glad to see a change effected in reference to that part of the law; but as the matter at present stood he was opposed to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. DARVALL said, he felt it necessary that he should say a few words in reply, as his arguments had been somewhat misunderstood; but those which had been used against the introduction of the bill he looked upon as having little or no weight. He was as unwilling as any member of that House that the character of any individual should be allowed to be wantonly injured; but he could not believe that there was a greater necessity for the law of libel as it at present stood, than there was before it was introduced, when society was in a worse state. He could not but regret that the character of this community should be placed at so low a standard as it was, when they heard hon. members contending that it could not bear the test which the communities of other civilized countries were exposed to. It would appear that this colony could not go through the ordeal of leaving the doors open as wide as possible to the publication of truth. Such was not found to be the case before the present law was passed: why should it, then, be so now? In seeking to protect a fragment of society whose characters were very little worthy of that protection, they had lost sight of that protection which a large body of society demanded, and were entitled to, namely, of having the truth, pure as it came from heaven, spoken at all times. The criminal law already, and the general good feeling of society, was sufficient to protect the lesser body from being unjustly slandered; for if a malicious slander was published, the aggrieved individual could indict the publisher of it, and he could be punished if he merited it: but it was unfair and unjust to leave the latter to the mercy of a vindictive creditor. If he had committed a criminal offence, let it be punished as such, but not award a swindler compensation because he had been called so, and then incarcerate the individual, because he could not pay the compensation, for life, or for so long a time as the vindictive creditor might please. If they desired a man should be punished, let them not award compensation and leave the punishment unlimited and at the discretion of the creditor. He could not but feel that the law as it stood was unjust to the majority of the community, and the criminal law was amply sufficient to protect the characters of the few, for it was not a sufficient answer to an indictment charging a party with slander to show that such slander was true; if the act were done malevolently, the party was punished, not by being incarcerated for the term of his natural life because he could not pay damages, but in a manner commensurate with the magnitude of the offence he had committed. The present law left it open to the rich man to slander others with impunity, because he could pay the damages, while the poor man would be incarcerated for life, not because he had committed a greater offence, but simply because he had not the money to pay compensation. If this was an offence which ought to be punished, let the punishment apply equally to the rich and to the poor, and if it were shown beyond a doubt that a defendant could not pay, let him have the benefit of the insolvent law; extend that privilege to him at least as was done in England, and not imprison him for life because he could not pay. His hon. friend seemed to think this a monstrous state of the law to propose to introduce, but it appeared to him that the time was not far distant when (if it were now rejected) it would be accepted by the community at large, and that the present law would not be allowed to continue. They had introduced into the existing law principles totally different to those prevailing in England; there were some of these in which he concurred, namely, that portion which related to verbal slanders being offences as well as written ones; but let them compare the two—the English law unfettered the press, afforded every facility for the publication of truth for the public benefit, and punished malevolent slander by criminal process, and not by civil action; the law of this colony placed difficulties in the way of the Press, impeded the adherence to truthful statements, and afforded compensation to those of whom the truth only had been spoken. Those hon. members who had taken the trouble to carefully consider the measure he now sought to introduce, would see that its principles were such as should prevail. The law as it at present stood was bad, and in order to protect a few, a large part of the community was left unprotected. He did not think it necessary that he should further detain the House but he hoped he would not be misunderstood. He did not desire to unfetter the tongues of slanderers, or to expose any person who had by misfortune or misconduct been at any time open to censure but was no longer so, or to the slanderous attacks of malicious persons. He thought the criminal law, together with the general good feeling which he hoped existed in this community would be a sufficient check to anything of the kind; but at the same time the did think that on all occasions the truth should be unflinchingly spoken. He would not enter further into the details of the measure. If he believed the sense of the House was against him he would withdraw the bill; but, as he did not think so, he would test the feelings of the hon. members in the usual manner, by allowing the motion for the second reading to be put.

The motion was then put, and negatived by a majority of 28 to 6.

Ayes 6.	Noes 28.
Mr. Campbell	Mr. Hood
Mr. Bligh	Mr. W. Macleay
Mr. Richardson	Mr. Allen
Mr. Wilshire	The Colonial Secretary
Mr. Darvall } Tellers.	Mr. Park
Mr. Holroyd }	Captain Ward
	Mr. Martin
	Mr. G. Macleay
	The Auditor-General
	Mr. Flood
	Captain King
	Mr. Berry
	Mr. Mitchell
	The Postmaster-General
	Mr. Fitzgerald
	Mr. Broadhurst
	Mr. Egan
	The Solicitor-General
	Mr. Donaldson
	Mr. Nichols
	Mr. Oakes
	Mr. Samuel
	The Attorney-General
	Mr. Parker
	Mr. Murray
	The Inspector General of Police
	Mr. Cowper } Tellers.
	Mr. Morris }

RAPE BILL.

The Abolition of Death Punishment for Rape Bill was postponed till this day week.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

The second reading of the Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill was postponed till this day week.

PETITION OF JOHN WALLIS.

On the order of the day being called for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Parkes—"That the petition of John Wallis, presented by him on the 20th instant, complaining of the pecuniary loss and personal degradation to which he had been subjected by reason of his committal on unsustained charges of cattle and horn stealing, be printed,"—

Mr. NICHOLS said he had nothing further to say in regard to the case before the House beyond what he had said on a previous occasion. He had then moved the adjournment of the debate with the view of having the explanation of the Inspector-General of Police, both in regard to this case and of another which had been alluded to in the discussion.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE: It was a matter of much regret to him that it should ever have occurred that he was absent from the House on any occasion, when it would have been in his power to render any information to the House on any matter which came under their consideration. But when a case was brought before the House, of which he had no previous knowledge, which had never been brought into his department at all, it was not to be supposed that he could have anticipated that any information he could gain would be required, to enable the House to come to a decision upon it. It was not, therefore, from any neglect of duty, or from any wish to avoid this discussion, that he happened not to be in his place the other night; it was matter of pure accident. In the course of the previous discussion on this motion, allusion had been made by the hon. mover, the member for Sydney (Mr. Parkes), to a case in which it was stated by the hon. member, either from his own knowledge or from information he had received, that an officer of the police force had overstepped his duty. In consequence of this statement, he had felt bound to make strict enquiry into the circumstance of this case, and he had done so, and he found that the person alluded to had been apprehended illegally by a police officer, who was, however, at the time under the conviction that he was justified in his act. The man who was apprehended was named Alexander, and the case had been privately mentioned to him by the hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Parkes) before the discussion came on—when, if he understood the hon. member aright, he stated that he knew of nothing against the party, further than that he gave way to the failing of intemperance; that otherwise he was a man of respectability and character.

Mr. PARKES had not made such a statement; all that he had said was that he knew nothing against the man.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL: Well; whatever the honorable member might have said, he felt bound to make the fullest enquiry, and he found that the police officer in question had over-stepped his duty in one respect; although from the evidence he had received he was very nearly justified in the course he had taken. Still he had done wrong, though there were many circumstances in the case which were of a very palliative character. The police officer had information against Alexander which would fully have justified him in obtaining a warrant against him; but instead of taking this course he forced open the door of his house and took him into custody on his own responsibility. It was also to be stated that it was only a few minutes before this took place that the officer had obtained what seemed to him the last link in the evidence which would have brought home the charge. With regard to the character of the man Alexander, as it had been alluded to by the honorable member for Sydney (Mr. Parkes), he would say a few words upon it.

Mr. PARKES wished to know what statement was alluded to. He had certainly said nothing about the man's character in that House. All that he had ever said was in a private conversation with the Inspector-General, in which he told that honorable member that he had heard nothing against the man's character, except that he occasionally gave way to intemperance.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL: The explanation of the honorable member confirmed what he was about to say. The honorable member took the party to be a good and respectable character, from the information he had received. Now, he found, from inquiry, that there were other circumstances and other charges against the character of this man, Alexander, besides that of occasional intemperance. He found that this man had been tried and convicted at home, and had been transported to this colony; that afterwards, in this colony, he had been convicted of stealing in a dwelling-house, and had been sentenced to death, which sentence, however, was commuted, and he was sent to Norfolk Island. Since his return hither he had been twice tried, and had, within the last twelve months, been serving part of the sentence he had received. Under these circumstances it was not unnatural that the attention of the police should be pointedly directed to this man, and others of the same class. It was quite proper that such men should be watched closely; but in saying this he did not mean to say that the officer had not overstepped his duty. On the contrary, it was plainly his duty to have obtained a warrant in the first instance, and he had reprimanded the officer for the course he had taken with regard to some observations that had fallen from the hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs, as to the reluctance and reserve with which officers of the police force sometimes gave their evidence. No one knew better than the hon. member the necessity of police officers not making public information which they had received, and the concealment of which was sometimes requisite for the furtherance of the ends of justice.

Mr. NICHOLS entirely disagreed with the doctrine laid down by the hon. member the Inspector-General in the observations with which he closed his speech. It was the duty of any policeman, or of any other person who was placed in the witness box, on his oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He was aware of a case in which from this concealment of a portion of the circumstances known to a policeman, a person of his own profession, an attorney of the Supreme Court, was sent to Cockatoo.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL did not mean to say that police witnesses should conceal the truth, but they need only to answer the questions which they were asked.

Mr. NICHOLS hoped that no such notion would go abroad as that a policeman was not obliged by his oath to tell the whole truth as well as any other man.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that within the last few days this very matter had been brought under the notice of the Court, in cases were witnesses were shortly pulled up by the opposing counsel, and desired to say no more than they had been asked. No doubt, if a policeman, or any other witness, designedly kept back evidence which he knew to be material to the case, he was a rogue, but there were many instances in which parties did not recollect at the moment all the circumstances of which they were aware, or it might be he did not think it right to thrust them forward unasked.

Mr. EGAN quite agreed with the Inspector-General of Police, that it was not desirable that the detective officers should be required to give all the information they could.

Mr. PARKES said there was nothing for him to reply to, but he was glad that the case he had mentioned had called forth the explanation they had heard from the Inspector General of Police. He was glad to find that the officer who had acted in the illegal way he had mentioned had been reprimanded, but he could not agree with the hon. member that he had overstepped his duty only in a slight degree, as he thought he had overstepped it in a very great degree.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL did not say that the officer had overstepped his duty in a slight degree. He had said there was much palliation for his offence.

Mr. PARKES: At all events it was no slight offence to take a man from his house to prison unlawfully. It was most essential if the police as a body were to have the respect of the public, that all their proceedings should be strictly lawful and proper. Now in this case it did seem monstrous that a man should be dragged by force from his own house by a policeman, armed with pistols, without any legal authority. With regard to the motion before the House, it was only for the printing of a petition, which he had no doubt the House would assent to.

The motion was then put and passed.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK BILL.

The Australian Joint-Stock Bank Bill was read a third time and passed.

SYDNEY PAVING BILL.

The report of the committee of the whole House on the Sydney Paving Bill was adopted, and the third reading ordered for Friday next.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY'S BILL.

The Sydney Insurance Company's Bill, on the motion of Mr. PARKES, was read a third time and passed.

ADULTERATION OF SPIRITS' PREVENTION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. MURRAY, the House went into committee for the further consideration of the Adulteration of Spirits' Prevention Bill.

The first clause, that any dealer in spirituous or fermented liquors, mixing, or selling, or keeping for sale, any liquors in which there is any deleterious substance whatsoever, to be deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and subject to a fine not exceeding £200, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, was passed.

The second clause, That any person having in his possession, knowingly, any spirituous liquor so adulterated, or any deleterious drug or substance, to be subject to a fine not exceeding £200, was passed.

The House resumed, and the bill, as amended, was reported, and the adoption of the report was ordered for Thursday next.

FINANCE.

On the motion of the AUDITOR GENERAL, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of considering the Estimates.

On the following items for the Customs department being proposed, the AUDITOR-GENERAL asked leave to withdraw the items £549 13s. 4d. relating to the subject of Customs duties at Albury, it having been determined to leave this matter to be dealt with next year.

	£	s.	d.
Collector	£1200	0	0
Landing Surveyor	575	0	0
Chief Clerk	475	0	0
Second ditto	375	0	0
Third ditto	400	0	0
Fourth ditto	350	0	0
Fifth ditto	300	0	0
Sixth ditto	275	0	0
Seventh ditto	250	0	0
Eighth ditto	230	0	0
Ninth ditto	225	0	0
Tenth ditto	220	0	0
Eleventh ditto	220	0	0
First Landing Waiter	400	0	0
Second ditto	350	0	0
Third ditto	350	0	0
Fourth ditto	300	0	0
Fifth ditto	300	0	0
Sixth ditto	269	0	0
First Tide Surveyor	350	0	0
Second ditto	350	0	0
Third ditto (Watson's Bay)	316	13	4
Warehouse-keeper	460	0	0
First locker	300	0	0
Second ditto	275	0	0
Third ditto	250	0	0
Fourth ditto	230	0	0
Fifth ditto	220	0	0
Sixth ditto	220	0	0
Seventh ditto	215	0	0
Eighth ditto	210	0	0
Ninth ditto	210	0	0
Three coast waiters, at £150	450	0	0
First tide waiter...	250	0	0
Second ditto	240	0	0
Third ditto	230	0	0
Fourth ditto	220	0	0
Two baggage searchers, at 8s. each per diem	419	13	0
Housekeeper, at £25 per annum and 10d. per diem	40	5	0
Messenger, at 5s. 6d. and 3s. 3d.	121	10	6
Ditto, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 3d.	105	4	6
Warrant messenger, at 3s. and 3s. 3d., Sundays excluded	96	3	6
Ditto, at 3s. and 3s. 3d. ditto	81	3	4
Four weighers, at 3s. and 3s. 3d. ditto ...	391	10	0
Porter, at 3s. and 3s. 3d.	114	7	6
Watchman, at 3s. and 3s. 3d.	114	7	6
Coxswain, at 3s. 6d. and 3s. 3d.	128	10	6
Eleven boatmen at £4 a month, and 3s. 3d....	1181	4	6
Two boatmen, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. per diem (Watson's Bay)...	210	9	0
Botany Bay.—			
Coastwaiter	196	13	4
Two boatmen, at 3s. and 3s. 3d. per diem ...	192	3	0
Broken Bay.—			
Coastwaiter	241	13	4
Four boatmen, at 2s. 3d. and 3s. 9d. per diem	386	0	0
Newcastle.—			
Sub-Collector	330	0	0
Landing waiter (Morpeth)	300	0	0
Tide surveyor	250	0	0
Clerk	230	0	0
Coxswain, at 3s. 6d. and 3s. 3d.	133	10	0
Three boatmen, at £4 a month and 3s. 3d. per diem	332	8	6
Moreton Bay.—			
Sub-Collector (Brisbane)	575	0	0
Landing waiter (ditto)	300	0	0
Tide surveyor at the mouth of the Harbour	300	0	0
Clerk and locker	220	0	0
Coxswain, at £75 per annum, and 3s. 9d. per diem	175	6	6
Three boatmen, at £50 and 3s. 9d.	300	19	6
Two ditto, ditto	200	13	0
Weigher and Office-keeper, at £50 and 3s. 9d. per diem	118	12	6
Eden.—			
Sub-Collector	216	13	4
Coxswain, at £75 per annum and 3s. 3d. per diem	134	9	6
Three Boatmen, at £50 per annum and 3s. 3d. per diem	325	6	6
Albury.—			
Sub-Collector	366	13	4
Boatman, at 10s. per diem	183	0	0
ALLOWANCES.			
Extra tidewaiters, at 6s. 6d. each per diem	5000	0	0
CONTINGENCIES.			
Rent	190	0	0
New boats	200	0	0
Repairs to boats	100	0	0
Guaging instruments	50	0	0
Total *Customs*	£27,009	4	0

Minus the amount under the head Albury, £549 13s. 4d., the total amount of the vote was £26,459 10s. 8d.

Mr. COWPER opposed this estimate generally, on the ground that the Council had not at present the entire control of the Customs' department, and also because this department was in an extremely unsatisfactory state in regard to its management and the auditing of its accounts. He submitted to the Government that, considering this was the first time they had been called upon to exercise any supervision over this branch of the public expenditure, and considering, moreover, that a new Constitution was daily expected to arrive, and, until that measure did arrive, that they would have no power to deal with these matters in the way required, whether it would not be advisable to withdraw these items from discussion, and allow the Executive to deal with them as formerly.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL explained the circumstances under which this estimate had been submitted to the Council, and defended the mode in which the department was conducted, especially with regard to auditing the accounts.

The COLONIAL TREASURER followed on the same side.

Mr. DARVALL admitted the difficulty of dealing with this estimate for the first time, but pointed out that as the battle had been fought on the debate on the Financial Message, and the principle of dealing with this department had been forced on the committee; the only proper course was to go into the matter with cordial spirit to do the best they could.

Mr. COWPER said it was impossible to go into the matter now, for the simple reason that they had not sufficient time, the new Constitution being expected in less than a month. There were at present thirty-four committees sitting, and he had been summoned to no fewer than five of them that day. Such being the case, hon. members would have quite enough to do to get through the ordinary business without entering upon a debateable subject like this. He contended also that the 56th section of the Constitution Act afforded an insurmountable obstacle to the passing of this estimate by the Council.

Mr. CAMPBELL complained that the salaries in this department were unequally and unjustly apportioned.

Mr. NICHOLS did not think the committee should be forced to sanction a vote with reference to a department of which they knew nothing.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that one object of the Government in submitting this estimate to the Council was to ascertain whether any reduction in the expenditure of the department might be made so that in case of a change being brought about by which the Government, according to the present system, would be forced into an enlargement of the staff, they would not be reduced to the necessity of coming down to the House for a bill of indemnity. He said he had pointed out to the hon. member for Durham the clause to which he had alluded; he confessed there was considerable weight in the argument used with respect to the 56th section of the Constitution Act; and he had very great doubts whether it was expedient to proceed with the present estimate in the way proposed. There appeared to him, however, a clear distinction between this question and the question raised in reference to the schedules.

Mr. DONALDSON was only sorry that the course now admitted to be right by the Solicitor-General had not been adopted some weeks ago, when he and other hon. members had shown by the most conclusive argument the illegality of conceding the customs revenue under the present circumstances of the colony. Had this acknowledgment been made when the Financial Message was under discussion it would have saved a great waste of time.

Mr. MURRAY opposed the withdrawal of the estimate, on the ground that, as the representatives of the people, they were bound to exercise a strict supervision over the whole of the public expenditure; and as to their not having power to deal with the question, he thought the mode in which they appropriated the territorial and gold revenue afforded abundant precedent to the contrary. He concluded by moving that the estimate be postponed until Thursday, in order to give the committee an opportunity of examining the Collector of Customs.

Mr. HOLROYD was at a loss to understand the course advised by the Government. From what he could perceive, the hon. Auditor-General had proposed that a sum be voted for the Customs' department, and the Solicitor-General then said that they should adopt another course altogether. There appeared to be a schism in the camp, and he hardly knew how to vote, whether with the Auditor-General or the Solicitor-General. The motion of the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs was a most convenient mode of helping the Government out of this difficulty; as, by postponing the matter, it would give the Auditor-General an opportunity of withdrawing his motion. This he (Mr. H.) did not desire. He would rather see a division on the matter this evening, in order to ascertain how the Government members would vote.

Mr. MURRAY condemned the course the Government adopted in constantly altering their plans and acting inconsistently.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL denied that the Government had acted inconsistently, and urged that the necessity to get through the Estimates had arisen from the Constitution Bill being passed earlier than was expected; and hence they had found it necessary to yield to any reasonable opposition. He then adverted at length to the necessity of proceeding more rapidly with the Estimates, as the New Constitution would probably arrive in October; and there were many other matters, as well as the Estimates, to be taken in hand before the present Council was disbanded.

Mr. DONALDSON said there was no sense in the observation that had been made, that the Opposition was a hydra-head. The Government had been beaten several times, and still they remained with their unblushing honours where they were before, the Opposition had prevented the poor man's salt from being taxed. They had nothing to gain by uniting. He did not think there was any chance of their getting through the Estimates before the New Constitution Bill came out.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he had heard no good of the Opposition out of doors; in fact, every one thought that the Opposition were cutting their own throats. The Government were willing to meet the Opposition by withdrawing the Customs, but they could not consent to withdraw the Schedules.

Mr. NICHOLS thought the Colonial Secretary, before he stated what he had heard out of doors with regard to the Opposition, ought to have inquired what the public thought of the Government. It was a notorious fact that the Government was considered by every one as the worst the colony had ever had.

Mr. PARKES wished to know what the Government really intended to do, because from all the speeches he had heard he was unable to find out.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it depended on hon. members opposite as to whether they would proceed with these items or not.

Mr. PARKES again inquired what course the Government intended to pursue, when the SOLICITOR-GENERAL returned an answer to the same effect as that which the Attorney-General had previously returned.

Mr. COWPER contended that the Governor in this case, as in the Schedules, had acted contrary to law.

The amendment, "That the item under consideration be postponed," was then put. The committee divided, with the following result:—Ayes, 11; Noes, 12.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, as the head of the Government, then asked leave to withdraw the amendment, to which Mr. MURRAY objected, whereupon

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES decided that the motion could not be withdrawn in the manner proposed.

After some discussion as to what course should be adopted,

Mr. COWPER moved as an amendment that it is not expedient for this committee to take into their consideration the Estimates of Expenditure now submitted for the Customs' Department, which was lost by a majority of 13 to 11.

Mr. DONALDSON here drew attention to the fact of there not being a quorum present, upon which the House resumed, and the Chairman having reported the circumstance, the Speaker adjourned the House, as required by the Standing Orders, until the succeeding day at three o'clock (this day).

GARRATT THE REPUTED BANK ROBBER.—This notorious prisoner was again remanded at the Melbourne Police Court, on Friday. Captain M'Mahon stated to the Bench that a special messenger had been sent to New Zealand to institute a search for Quinn. Garratt left the Court, observing that an advertisement in the papers of the day would be more likely to find Quinn's whereabouts than either a warrant or a special messenger, and muttering threats to Captain M'Mahon.—*Age.*—[Concerning this worthy, we glean the following particulars from the *Mark Lane Express*. Garratt was a nobleman's courier, of considerable address, and respectably connected. In 1845 he was arrested by Superintendent Collard and Mr. Nash, for extensive robberies of passengers' luggage and restoring the same for large rewards, in connexion with Maynard, Farr, Manning, and others. He then made a desperate resistance and offered large bribes, as many at home recollect. Mitchell, the Irish rebel, in his journal records a meeting with Garratt at Bermuda, when he boasted of his railway depredations having realised £50,000, and that "an offer of pardon, if he would disclose his associates plans," &c., was made him by Mr. Nash, who got no reward for his services and outlay, except lawsuits with the companies for indemnities, but "I was (said Garratt) too knowing for him, and they were too strong for him, and ruined him. He'll not do his duty again, I guess," he added with a leer.]

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BY A. J. EVELYN.

SONG OF THE YOUNG MOTHER.

The wind doth rock the little bird
On the tree in its leafy nest,
And love doth rock my little bird
As it lies on mother's breast.
Lay thine head, all bright with golden beams,
On mother's heart so true;
And its babbling pulse will whisper in dreams
How mother dotes on you.
And sleep, little baby, peacefully sleep;
Their watch o'er thee good angels keep;
And with joy, and with pride, and with hope, mother must almost weep.

The wave doth rock the ship afloat
Were father sails afar,
And my bosom doth rock thee at anchor, wee boat
Where his and my loves are.
Oh, close to mother's heart, while you may,
Press the little head so fair!
When father comes home from the storm and the spray,
He will want to lay his head there.
And sleep, my baby, peacefully sleep;
Thy God is with thee in the deep—
My pride, O my joy, O my hope, never make mother weep!

A REAL IDEAL.

Beside her mother's tomb,
Holy and young and fair,
I saw her kneel in evening-gloom—
A beautiful embodied prayer.

Next by the homely hearth
I saw that maiden dear;
Her little sisters laughed in mirth,
And she was full of love and cheer.

Thus, far from the vain strife,—
Her father's great relief,—
Unselfish cares divide her life
With guileless joys and sacred grief.

Like the pale lovely moon,
Two aspects she is given:
One sweetly to the earth is shown,
And one is ever hid in heaven.

THE SHORE IN LIGHT.

The shore in light so fairly shone
That, swelling for its sake,
The ocean flung itself thereon,
Altho' it was—to break.

And dear, thy beauty all-divine
Doth thee so longed-for make,
My heart must throw itself on thine,
Altho' it be—to break.

OUR LIFE.

Not from without, not from without, flows to us life's full stream:
We have deep life within ourselves, and all else is a dream.

There is no blue within the sky, there is no rosy light,
Nor any of the thousand shapes we picture to the sight.

Come forth into the forest woods where trees together throng,
And doth the wild bird warble sweet? 'Tis we who sing the song.

'Tis we who build the lofty stems, the stretching branches spread;
'Tis our leaf-woven canopy that shades us overhead.

We send the joyous music forth that voices the dumb wave;
We quicken the dead winds, and call them from their hollow cave.

The lightning goes athwart the sky, the thunder bellows near:
Their phantom cloud would hold them still, if we did not stand here.

Think not the great sun and the stars are rolling through the skies!
Oh, no! it is within our souls they shine and set and rise.

And all that teeming Nature crowds betwixt the whirling poles
Are God's great thoughts reflected on the mirrors of our souls.

THE RIVER.

The banks rose steep on either side,
And look'd in shade the river dark,
Adown whose swift impetuous tide
Roll'd on to sea my little bark.

My limbs were steep'd in languor still:
A wish to sleep weighed down my head:
"Oh, bear me at thine own wild will!
Oh, bear me on, dark stream!" I said.

"No more I strain against thy tide;
I've flung away the worthless oar;
The reckless course with helm to guide
I labour now no more, no more.

"I cannot raise my heavy eyes
To the night's heaven; yet, I know
The stars are shining in the skies,
For they are mirror'd in thy flow."

A GRAVE.

Oh, lay me not in the grave-yard foul
Where the festering corpses crowd,
And some neighbour's hungry worm might prowl
Through my coffin and over my shroud!

Oh, let no sable ghastliness
Bear banners to my tomb!
And when Death cometh, I will bless
His mild and gentle doom.

As the dewy summer twilight falls,
So on my weary brow
Will fall his kiss—it not appals
To think him near me now.

Thou art most holy, fair and calm,
God's messenger, O Death!
And thy lips distil a sweet, sweet balm,
As they drink away our breath.

But make me a grave, a lonely grave,
By the many-sounding sea;
Where the looks and tones of ocean-wave
Will ever near me be.

Let the ripple that I love to see,
And the plash I love to hear,
When mine eyes are closed still flow to me,
Sound o'er my deaden'd ear.

Let tall grass above, and rush, and reed,
Quiver and rustle and moan;
And over my feet of the salt seaweed
The gay tanglement be thrown.

And let the stately ships go by,
Bearing England everywhere;
And the sailors' song mount up on high,
While I lie silent there.

And ever let the pilgrim wave
Come up from the heart of the sea,
And dash itself down at my grave,
And raise a wail for me.

Thus let me, in my quiet rest,
Be rock'd about the sun,
On Mother Earth's good kindly breast,
When the hard life-task is done.

Yes! dig me a grave, a lonely grave,
By the grandly-sounding sea:
Let no rank charnel weed-growth wave
Its heavy stems o'er me.

PRO PATRIA.

Τεθναμεναι γαρ καλον, ενι προμαχοισι πεσοντα,
Ανδρ' αγαθον περι ῇ πατριδι μαρναμενον.
—*Tyrtaeus.*

First in the charge where the danger's no seeming,
Where thro' the vapour the bayonets are gleaming,
Where from the war-cloud the red rain is streaming—
Is it not meet for a brave man to fall?

Bidden by fatherland, beckon'd by glory,
To mingle himself with the heroes of story;
Clutching the laurel with hand that is gory—
So it is meet for a brave man to fall.

Deep in the passionate heart of the battle,
Throbbing around him with clangour and rattle,—
'Mid shouting of cannon and musketry's prattle,—
That is the place where a brave man should fall.

Giving his breast to the fire of the foeman,
Giving his fame to his sons for an omen,
Giving his soul to the God of the true man,—
That is the way a brave man should fall.

Then while his conquering banners wave o'er him,—
Never behind, looking ever before him,—
Struck thro' the heart for the country that bore him,—
Ah! *that* is the way a brave man should fall.

EVENING.

'Tis evening, and an orange blaze
The western heaven fills:
Deep blue o'er-head: a purple haze
Dreams o'er the eastern hills.

The air is fresh, and cool, and sweet;
The tender wave doth sigh;
And one by one, the starry fleet
Sails out into the sky.

Oh, look! the moon which, pale and dim,
We gazed on yesternight,
Now lifts above our planet's rim
A disk of yellow light.

Before I loved, my life was wan,
As the moon of yesternight:
I saw thee, and like yonder moon,
My life grew warm and bright.

There glides a meteor! round the sun,
A dull mass it did fleet,
Until the warm earth drew it down,
And clasp't it into heat.

And love! my life, both dark and drear,
Roll'd round without an aim,
Till in thy beauty's atmosphere
It kindled into flame.

Place o'er my heart thy white hand small!
To its true pulse's tune
Thy lustrous hand doth heave and fall,
As on the sea the moon.

Oh, bend on me thine earnest eyes!
So look, and do not move;
And let the stars of Feeling rise
In the high heaven of love.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, Parramatta.—At the ensuing quarter there will be a vacancy for an Assistant Master in the above school. Commencing salary, £150 per annum, with board and lodging. A knowledge of the French and German languages is required. Apply, with testimonials, to the Rev. the Head Master, the King's School, Parramatta.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Established January 1st, 1849.
Chairman.—Thomas Holt, jun., Esq.
Medical Referee.—Arthur M. A'Beckett.
Acting Medical Referee.—Owen W. Williams, Esq., M.D.
Actuary and Secretary.—Robert Thomson, Esq.
The Society's Tables, calculated at the lowest rate consistent with perfect security, *admit in every case of participation in profits.*
The prospectuses will be found to contain Tables for the Assurance of One Life, according to different methods, and for the Assurance of Joint Lives, from which the following is an extract:—
Annual premiums for £100, payable at death of either A or B.

Age of A.	Age of B. 25	40	50	60
25	£2 3 4			
45	4 5 2	£4 17 7		
60	7 9 1	7 18 11	£8 10 6	£10 12 3

Policies effected under this Table had Bonus Additions made to them at last investigation of more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured.
Partners in business will find this Table of great value, as affording the survivor the means of paying the share of the first deceased to his representatives without crippling the resources of the firm.
Tables for Assurances, payable on attaining certain ages or previous death;
For Deferred Annuities (*protected by Act of Council against the effects of any commercial reverses*);
For Reversionary Annuities;
And for Endowments for Children, will also be found in the prospectuses, which, with forms of proposal, and every information, &c., &c., may be obtained from any of the Society's Agents, in this or the other colonies, or at the head office, from
ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.
Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, July 31, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
The Undersigned have received instructions to issue Policies the following reduced rates of premium, namely,
On first-class risks, from 3s. to 5s. per cent. per annum
On second-class ditto, from 5s. to 15s. per cent. per ditto
On third-class ditto, from 15s. to 30s. per cent. per ditto.
Non-hazardous goods will be insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods.
Special risks taken by agreement.
THACKER and CO., agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE, TRUST AND ANNUITY INSTITUTION, Lothbury, London.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 92.
Subscribed capital, One Million.
A list of the proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES IN LONDON.
Right Hon. Lord Sinclair | Captain Macdougall
Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart. | William Ambrose Shaw, Esq.
Rev. William Harness, M.A. | Robert Thurkburn, sen., Esq.
SECRETARY.
William Emmens, Esq.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
PATRONS.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Newcastle
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Melbourne
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Tasmania
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Adelaide.
SYDNEY COMMITTEE.
Rev. Robert Allwood | J. A. Jackson, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq., J.P. | Robert Tooth, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.
B. O'Brien, M.D.
AGENTS.
CRAWLEY and SMITH, 266, George-street.
N.B.—Assurances may be effected for any period, from one year to the whole term of life. Premiums may be made payable quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. The assured do not participate in profits, and the premiums are, therefore, fixed upon a very economical scale.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Office—Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for assurance will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, agents.

MONARCH FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London. Established 1835. Subscribed Capital, £200,000.—The undersigned, Agents for all the Australian Colonies, are authorised, by special Power of Attorney, to issue Policies binding the Company, and to adjust and pay all claims in Sydney, and for this purpose have a credit to any extent required.
Sydney Medical Referee—Alfred Roberts, Esq.
Surveyor—Mr. Wm. Wallis.
PREMIUMS AGAINST FIRE.
Per annum per £100
First class buildings, stone or brick, with slate, tile, or metal roofs ...... from 2s. to 3s.
Second class ditto ditto, with shingled roofs ... 5s. ... 12s. 6d
Third class ditto inferior buildings ...... 10s. ... 25s.
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the building in which they are deposited.
Hazardous risks taken by special agreement.
Policies for Life Assurances, executed by the Directors, are at once completed and issued by the undersigned, without reference to England; the rates are the most liberal, tables of which, and every other information, may be obtained at the office, 8, Macquarie-place. SMIT AND SONS.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office,—Exchange-buildings, George-street.
CAPITAL, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
John Walker, Esq., Chairman.
J. Edward Ebsworth, Esq. | Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq. | John B. Watt, Esq.
Marine Surveyor—Captain W. B. Deloitte.
Agents and Surveyors at Newcastle—Messrs. Bingle and Son. Surveyor at Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Alexander Grange.
The Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock; and on other days at a quarter before one o'clock, to receive applications for Insurance. Risks taken on vessels forty-five tons register and upwards.
RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.)

	Guineas per cent.		Guineas per cent.
Great Britain	2	Port Cooper	2
China	2½	Wide Bay	2
Manilla	2½	Clarence River	2
India	2½	Moreton Bay	1½
Java	2	Twofold Bay	1
Mauritius	2	Panbula	1
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Port Phillip	1¼
Valparaiso	2	Ditto, per steamer	1
California	2	Adelaide	1½
Auckland	1½	Hobart Town	1¼
Port Nicholson	2	Launceston	1¼
Nelson	2	Circular Head	1½
Port Otago	2		

GOLD AND SPECIE.

Port Phillip	1	Great Britain	2
Ditto, per steamer	½	Singapore	1½

Policies on goods, gold, and specie, in Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.
TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.
3 Months ...... 3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months ...... 5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages ...... 10 Guineas per cent.
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.
N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 30th July, 1855.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
This company has reduced the price of its coal at Newcastle to 12s. per ton.
The coal is recommended as of first-rate quality. The facilities for shipment afforded by the company's shoot insure vessels loading there against any unnecessary detention.
Apply—In Newcastle, at the Company's Office, next the Custom House.
In Melbourne, to Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
In Geelong, to Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
In Sydney, at the Company's Office, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
A. R. HUNTLEY, secretary.
Sydney, July 11, 1855.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October next, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a director in the room of Robert Towns, Esq., who retires by rotation; to elect auditors for the ensuing year; and to consider and decide on such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary.
Sydney, 14th September, 1855.
By the 48th article of the Deed of Settlement it is provided "that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of director, shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors in writing, to be left at the banking-house of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days at least before the day of election."

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 563, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the Institution. Bills for discount, and communications for the Board of Directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

BANK POST BILLS at Three Six or Twelve months date, with interest added at the rate of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to their currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank. EDWARD WRENCH, manager.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES may now be obtained from the undersigned in sums of £100 and upwards at current prices. W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, 25, Pitt-street.

INVESTMENTS in Government Debentures, or the Shares of the several Banking and other Companies, may always be obtained or disposed of, on application to W. J. LENNON, stock share broker, No. 25, late 255, Pitt street.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEP-SKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

EMIGRANTS, per CHARLES ROSS.—The following emigrants from Germany are open to engagement, viz.—
Shepherds
Agricultural labourers
Vinedressers
Butchers
And a few artisans.
For conditions, &c., apply to ship's agents, MANGE and PRELL, Jamison-street.

RENEWAL OF LEASES OF CROWN LANDS within the Settled Districts, for 1856.—Notice is hereby given,—That holders of leases of Crown Lands within the settled districts, who may be authorised to renew them for the year commencing on the 1st of January, 1856, must pay their rent during the month of September next, as required by the regulations of the 29th March, 1848. Should the rent not be paid by the 1st October, the leases will be brought forward for sale by auction in the month of November, and any leases not then sold will be obtainable at any time thereafter by payment of the regulated rent.
The rents are receivable either at the Crown Lands Office of the district, or at the Colonial Treasury in Sydney.
By His Excellency's command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29th August, 1855. C. D. RIDDELL.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY JOURNAL.—No. 9, on SATURDAY, October 6. Price 6d.

BALMAIN.—EDUCATION—Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial, by a Clergyman of the Church of England to a limited number of Pupils. There are vacancies for a few boarders. Quarter commences Monday, October 1, 1855. [illegible] Grove, Balmain.

EDUCATION at Garnerville House, delightfully situated on the Old South Head Road, about two miles from the General Post-office, Sydney. Principal, Mr. H. Brown.
Curriculum of studies.
The Greek, Latin, French, and English languages, with mathematics, arithmetic, writing, geography, and history.
Terms—Payable quarterly in advance.
per annum.
For yearly boarders, above 10 years of age ...... 60 guineas
Ditto ditto, under ditto ditto ...... 50 "
Weekly boarders, above 10 years of age ...... 45 "
Ditto ditto, under ditto ditto ...... 40 "
Washing ...... 5 "
Books and stationery provided without charge.
Mr. Brown will be prepared to receive several additional boarders at the commencement of the October quarter.

BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street, will be closed on Thursday and Friday.

BRAIDWOOD.—Mr. A. VIDER, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Braidwood, will receive Subscribers and Advertisements for the *Sydney Morning Herald.*

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, in morocco cases, 12s. each. GREEN, 41, King-street East.

FISCHER, TANGE, and CO., Removed to 219, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales, down the gateway.

HALL and ALDERSON, Hyde Park Store, 154, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, importers and manufacturers of all descriptions of Leather and Grindery, Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, &c. All orders from town or country punctually attended to.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. BERESFORD, General Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

MEDICAL.—Dr. HARRIS, late medical officer to the A. A. Company, Stroud, Port Stephens, begs to inform the public that he is practising his profession in the Glebe Road, corner of Norton-street, where he has opened a dispensary for advice and the supplying of necessary medicines, &c., &c. At home to half-past 10 A.M. and in the evening.

MR. C. J. HODGSON, Assayer, Consulting Chemist, and Gold Melter, Valuer of soda Ash, and chemical commercial substances in general, 212, George-street, Sydney.

MR. CHAPMAN'S SCHOOL, Redfern.—The Fourth Quarter will commence on MONDAY, the first of October. Application to be made to Mr. CHAPMAN, Ariel Cottage, Redfern.

MRS. R. D. CUNYNGHAME, in returning thanks to the parents of her present and former pupils, for the kind patronage bestowed on her for so many years, begs to state, in consequence of her late severe family bereavements, she has relinquished her school in Sydney; and also to remind those parents who may be still inclined to favour her, that she has succeeded to the Seminary for Young Ladies of Mrs. Hebart and daughter, Newtown, where she will be happy to receive any young ladies from Sydney as boarders.
Sydney, Tarra House, Prince-street, 21st September.

MR. CAPE'S School, Darlinghurst. The fourth quarter commences on MONDAY, the 1st of October.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist. (For many years assistant to Mr. Belisario.)—Mineral teeth of every natural shade supplied, from one to a complete set, on the most approved principles of the English and American systems. Teeth extracted with new improved instruments. Teeth stopped with gold leaf; and the best approved cements for filling large cavities. Children's teeth regulated.
N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis from 9 to 10 a.m., and advice given any hour.—No. 77, Castlereagh-street.

MISS LLOYD (late of New Bond-street, London) begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney and its environs, that she has commenced business as Dressmaker, in the house known as "Reed's Fancy Bazaar," 163 Elizabeth-street, and very respectfully solicits their support.—A good First and Second Hand Dressmaker Wanted immediately; also, Improvers and Apprentices.

M. AND L. BRODZIAK, Wholesale Jewellers, Stores, Wynyard-lane; private residence, 7, Wynyard-square.

MITCHELL'S and CIRCULAR BONDS.—The undersigned will pass entries and receive goods in the above stores free of all charges for Custom-house agency, cartage or puntage. J. E. FARLEY, storekeeper.

MR. WINSTANLEY, Dentist, at Messrs. Eldridge and Sons', York-street.

MR. DALTON, Portrait Painter, 245, George-street, six doors from King-street.

NOTICE.—Dr. WILSON, Surgeon Dentist, is now visiting Goulburn, professionally, and will return to Sydney early in October. No. 71, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

PARRAMATTA and District.—Mr. PETER MILLER, of George-street, Parramatta, is appointed agent for the sale of our biscuit. GEORGE WILKIE and CO., Steam Biscuit Manufactory, George-street, Sydney. September 24, 1855.

W. AYTON, House Painter, Paperhanger, Glazier, &c., 10, Hunter-street.

WHOLESALE TRIMMING WAREHOUSE.—W. ACHESON and COMPANY, of Manchester and Birmingham, Manufacturers and Importers of Buttons, Silks, Trimmings, Haberdashery, &c., and General Warehousemen, 114, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEWTOWN.—Parties desirous of becoming subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, at Newtown, will please leave their address and pay their subscriptions in advance (5s. per quarter), to Mr. CHARLES PALLACE, Newtown, who has been appointed the agent for that district, and will deliver the paper at the residence of subscribers every morning.
ADVERTISEMENTS for the *Herald* will also be received by Mr. P. daily up to half-past 4 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN.—Mr. R. H. KEMP has been appointed Agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for Shoalhaven, and will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the above journal.

SAXON RAMS.—To the Producing Proprietors of our Most Valuable Export.—The undersigned conceives it will be advantageous to the interests of the widely-spread proprietors of sheep to lay before them the following correspondence, confirmatory of the Advertiser's own opinions as to the success which a course of careful breeding has enabled him to attain from the increase of imported pure Merino and Saxon sheep, commenced as far back as 1827, with occasional additions of pure Saxon blood, and, at intervals, an infusion of pure males from Germany and Saxony.
After the 1st of October, a selection may be made from
200 two years old Rams, and
250 Hoggets of twelve months old,
at the proprietor's establishment, at [illegible], district of Dubo, post town, Rylstone, where the sheep will be in first and second classes.
First-class Rams.—Two guineas, to the bona fide purchaser of
20 or above ...... 4 per cent. will be allowed.
40 or above ...... 10 per cent.
60 and upwards ...... 15 per cent.
Second-class.—Thirty shillings (30s.) per head; taking 60 and upwards, 20s. each.
A few "reserved" Stud Rams, from 5 to 10 guineas.
Mr. RICHARD W. COX, residing at [illegible], will give all necessary facilities to intending selectors.
My agents, Messrs. HOW, WALKER, and CO., of Sydney, will receive and transmit orders; as well as Mess. H. NEUFFLARD, of Bligh-street; and the proprietor, EDWARD COX, Fernhill, Penrith.

A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, 27th October, 1854.
Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for your prompt attention to the enquiry I ventured to make through Mr. Blomfield regarding an exchange of rams; and fully comprehending as I now do your position with regard to the state of your flocks not requiring an infusion of fresh blood, I am the more obliged by your having offered me the selection, by way of exchange, of any five to ten rams from your "reserved flock." * * * I gladly avail myself of the offer to its full extent, say for ten rams. * * * I am in daily expectation of receiving a few rams and ewes from Germany, that have been selected with the utmost care by a most competent judge.
I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG,
Gen. Supt. A. A. Co.
To Edward Cox, Esq., Fernhill, Penrith.

[illegible], Port Stephens, 29th August, 1855.
Dear Sir,— * * * * * * *
I have directed the Company's accountant to forward you a cheque for £52 10s., in settlement of the amount due for the 25 rams purchased by the Company from your flock.
You will be glad to learn that they have given great satisfaction. I can only hope those you may presently select from the Company's flock will equal your expectations * * *
I am sorry the Company did not at the time take a considerably larger number; had I been fully aware of the character of the sheep this should have been done. I am almost disposed to prefer them to the imported rams we have received into our flocks.
I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG,
General Superintendent.
To Edward Cox, Esq., Fernhill, Penrith.

Bligh-street, Sydney, 12th Sept., 1855.
Dear Sir,—According to the desire that you have expressed to know the opinion given by my friends, Messrs. [illegible] Delafosse of Rouen (France), respecting your wool, I find, on looking over my correspondence, there are only a few words I can extract.
In reference to the first year's purchase they say "it is a fine and sound wool." In another of the following year, they add—"We have sold our good (EX within diamond) wool;" and in one of their last letters, in answer to mine informing them of my purchase of your clip last season (December, 1854), they express their satisfaction at having secured it. My friends' correspondence is rather laconic. They say much in a few words.
As I think I understood you to say you wished to have a well certified opinion to the general character of your wools, that breeders may have some data by which to select male stock, I would beg to add my own opinion of your wool, having bought it (amounting to upwards of 600 bales) these three last years. I consider it of a high character, remarkable for its fineness in the hair, soundness of staple, and good quality either for clothing or combing purposes, it has a great resemblance with Silesian wool, and has given general satisfaction to the French manufacturers who have worked it.
For my own qualifications to speak so decidedly I beg to say I have been a cloth manufacturer for twenty years in France, and have been constantly in the most friendly communications with the manufacturers of the west of England, where I made my first study of the Australian wools.
As I should be glad to have the opportunity of purchasing largely of wools of the same character, I will be most happy to offer you my services for the sale of your rams, without charging you any commission.
I remain, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
SY. NEUFFLARD.

H. R. I. COMPANY'S HORSE REPOSITORY SHOEING FORGE, under the superintendence of Mr. CLEMENTS, M.R.C.V.S.—At the request of many of his numerous friends and patrons the proprietor has been induced to commence this forge, and now begs to solicit their support.
Mr. Clements, having engaged first-rate workmen, trusts that by that means, together with close attention, to give every satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.
N.B.—Mr. Clements will feel obliged by complaints (if any) being made to himself personally.
H. R. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets, July 30.

J. BERNASCONI, Carver, Gilder, and Picture Frame Manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that, having completed the arrangements consequent upon the recent dissolution of partnership between himself and Mr. Curti, he is now prepared to execute with despatch and at moderate prices, any orders with which he may be entrusted. J. B. also takes the present opportunity, whilst soliciting a continuance of favours, to thank his numerous patrons for the kind support which he has received at their hands for some time past.
Rosewood, maple, and gilt frames of any pattern, made to order on the shortest notice. An assortment of dressing glasses, &c., always on hand. Glasses re-silvered; frames re-gilt; carving and gilding of every description executed on the shortest notice and upon reasonable terms.
N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to, and goods carefully packed for all parts of the interior.
150, Pitt-street, Sydney, 18th September, 1855.

J. BERNASCONI, Carver, Gilder, Picture, and Looking-glass Frame Maker, 157, Pitt-street, one door South from Market-street. Prints, drawings, and needlework, framed in the best style. Water colour drawings mounted, old pictures cleaned, lined, and repaired.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT-SOIL.—TESTER and MARTIN beg to inform the inhabitants of Sydney that they have reduced the charge for the Removal of Night-soil as follows:—From the northern end of the city beyond King-street, one shilling per cubic foot; and from the southern side of the city, tenpence per cubic foot; or they will agree with parties by the job at a reduced rate. Apply at 278, Brickfield-hill; or to No. 8, opposite Brodie and Craig's Wharf. N.B.—All orders left at either of the above places punctually attended to.

NICOLL'S PALETOT WAREROOMS, Mort's Buildings, 40, Pitt-street.—The above rooms are now opened as a depôt for Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures "exclusively," which are now so widely and well known throughout the colony. The present stock comprises all that can be desired for full-dress or morning wear, overcoats, waterproofs, and a large assortment of youths' clothing, all of which have been manufactured expressly to order, and are of the best possible description. Instructions for self measurement forwarded on application; country orders with remittance or Sydney reference receive immediate attention. Nicoll's Clothing Agency, Mort's Buildings, 40, Pitt-street.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.—The Messrs. MOORE have now on hand the largest stock of iron bedsteads ever held in the colony.
From £1 15s. 6d.
To £8 17s. 6d.
Iron rocking chairs, folding ditto, &c.
All the above from Kingsfield's establishment, and selected expressly for the above firm.
Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., have constantly on Sale, at their Stores, 76, Sussex-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned.—
Martell's brandy
Lowndes' [illegible]
Sherry wines
Champagne
Java coffee
Nutmegs and cloves
Manila arrowroot
Jones' patent starch
Sardines, ½ and ¼ tins
Wybrow's bottled fruits
Ditto pint pickles
Castor oil, pints and half-pints
Carbonate soda
Fulwood's annatto
Cream tartar
Tartaric acid
Bluestone
Arsenic
Navy canvas
Canvas tents
Tent duck
Gutta percha tubing
Paints, assorted
Sheet iron
Lead pipe.
Invoices of drugs, glassware, platedware, paperhangings, hats and caps, manila hats, waterproof clothing, slops, drapery goods, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 212, George-street.

SHERRY WINES.—The undersigned have for SALE, at their stores, first and second class pale and gold coloured wines, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting House, 212, George-street.

ON SALE.—ALL NEW
12-horse steam-engine, boiler, &c., complete
Clay mill, fitted to the above
Saw spindle, with pulleys, &c., ditto
Dredging machine
Quartz-crushers (improved patent)
Mortising machine.
J. B. TORRY and CO., Jamison-lane.

TOBACCO PIPES.—
Common Scotch cutties, assorted
Red ditto ditto
Dure's London junk
Yachting, and all other descriptions, in 5 and 10 gross boxes.
Regular supplies of the above always on hand.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 6, York-street, agents for the manufacturer, Duncan M'Dougall, Glasgow.

PANAMA HATS.—Imported direct, and for sale by MACNAB, BROTHERS, and Co.

BOYS' WELLINGTONS, from 8s. 6d. and upwards, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street.

WELLINGTON BOOTS.—Wellington Boots at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East, for 10s., 12s., 14s., and [illegible] a pair.

LADIES' BOOTS.—Ladies' Boots, extra large sizes, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East.

FLUTES.—DAVID JONES and CO. have just received 3 very handsome cocoanut flutes, 8 silver keys, by the eminent makers Keith, Prowse, and Co.

FOR SALE.—Ten-horse power Steam Engine and Saw Mills. H. DIXON, tobacconist.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, &c.—Rice!!! Rice!!! Rice!!!—A single bag of the shipments per Acacia and Emma, can be had, if immediate application be made, at a rate, compared with the price of flour, most advantageous to the consumer. Every head of a family ought to send to my Store, between the hours of 9 and 5, for a bag.—HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, Lower George-street. Sydney, 11th September, 1855.

TO CONNOISSEURS.—Choice old Port, in wood and bottle. Vintage 1834, '40, '42, and 1847 Amber, brown, and Amontillado Sherries. F. [illegible]'s La Costa, and other brands South side Madeira; travelled and very superior; in pints and quarts.
Messrs. JAMES MORT and CO., wine merchants.

PORT WINE, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, of single, double, and treble diamond quality, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. TUCKER and CO., 295, George-street.

TO BAKERS, SETTLERS, and others.—The undersigned, having been appointed special agent for the Chili Flour Company, will be in receipt of regular monthly supplies of the best South American Flour, Wheat, Barley, Bran, and Walnuts, and is prepared to enter into contract for any length of term or to supply any quantity that may be required, at the lowest market price. WILLIAM H. ELDRED, Chili Flour Company's Stores, Macquarie-place East. September 7.

FIRES.—A measured ton of 12-inch Billets, delivered. R. B. DAWSON, 298 box, Post Office.

RICHMOND RIVER CEDAR.—For SALE, the Cargo of the Australasian League—say about 60,000 feet of Prime Cedar in Logs—now landing at Northwood's, (Baltic Wharf) foot of Market-street. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's-place.

TIMBER.—Hardwood from 16s. per 100 feet. GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

CEMENT, superior quality, 30s. per cask. GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

PLATE GLASS; Plaster of Paris, 10s. per case. GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

BALTIC BATTENS, 7 x 2½ to 4½, American 4d. per 100 super. GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

PITCH PINE 1½ inch, superior, 2 inch ditto, 25s. per 100 super. GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

CEDAR, from 3d. per foot, 1 inch. GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

DOORS and SASHES, from 17s. each. GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street; or E. CATON ROTHWELL, brewer.

MEADOW HAY, 8s. per cwt., or £7 10s. per ton. GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—All sizes and best description in the colony
Chairs, in one dozen cases—bedsteads, iron and wood
Churns (Drummond), patent
Doors, various sizes.
JAMES DEAN, 15, Macquarie-place.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.— Apply to Mr. FORD, *Herald* Office.

PERKES'S ORE PULVERIZING, WASHING and Amalgamating Machines. Patent dated 12th October, 1853. Full information regarding these machines, their cost, &c., furnished by the undersigned, who is prepared to receive orders for them on account of Messrs. Samuel Perkes and Co., the patentees. HENRY MOORE. Moore's Wharf, 15th September, 1855. Vide *Sydney Morning Herald*, 10th September, for extract from *Argus* of 5th instant.

COALS.—The undersigned, Agents for Nott's Colliery, are prepared to supply the trade with the best Newcastle Screened Coals, superior to any yet offered at the lowest rates. Cargoes always on hand, and ready for delivery, at the shortest notice. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

BUGLASS and WHITFIELD, Practical Working Cutlers, Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers, Clarence-street, two doors from Market-street. N.B.—Cutlery ground, set, and repaired, daily.

CHARLES TEMPLE, Surgeon and Accoucheur, being in possession of the Medical Certificate for New South Wales, can be consulted at his Rooms, 12, Elizabeth-street North, between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m., 12 and 2, 5 and 7 p.m.

RAILWAY BALL.—Ladies' best white kid gloves, 2s. 6d. per pair; best white satin shoes. HOBSON and WHITING.

RAILWAY BALL.—Gentleman's best white and straw kid gloves, at HOBSON and WHITING'S, 4, Hunter-street.

PUBLIC BALL!—DAVID JONES and CO., have much pleasure in informing their numerous patrons that in addition to their already varied stock, they have just received an assortment of elegant dresses suitable for the approaching ball, comprising applique flounced dresses in silk, white and black lace, crape tulle embroidered with gold, grenadine, mousseline de soie, brocha, and tarlatane; also, a selection of such ribbons to match, wreaths, head-dresses, flowers, trimmings, flower chatelaines for ball dresses, lace, &c. Suggestions as to the latest fashions will be offered by a lady recently from Paris.

ONE HOGSHEAD LOAF SUGAR.—The undersigned took in his vessel to Newcastle the above, but can find no owner at that end. Will be glad to deliver it up to the consignor upon paying freight and charges. JAMES M'CLURE, master of the Spartan, Maitland Wharf.

RICE STRAW Bonnets, all new shapes, at La Ville de Paris, 165, George-street.

ROMAN CEMENT, ON SALE at the Stores of A. LENEHAN, 66, Castlereagh-street.

PLATE GLASS, ON SALE at A. LENEHAN'S, 66, Castlereagh-street.

FLOOR CLOTHS.—At LENEHAN'S Upholstery Establishment, 66, Castlereagh-street.

CARPETS in every variety, with Rugs to match, at LENEHAN'S Carpet and Furniture Warehouse, 66, Castlereagh-street.

GILT MOULDING and Room Paper, ON SALE at LENEHAN'S House Furnishing Establishment, Castlereagh-street.

PIANOFORTES, FOR SALE and Hire, at LENEHAN'S Show Room, Castlereagh-street.

SHOWER BATHS, ON SALE at A. LENEHAN'S, 66, Castlereagh-street.

CHINA MATTING, ON SALE at LENEHAN'S Looking-glass Warehouse, 66, Castlereagh-street.

SILK AND SATIN Figured and Striped Furniture Covering, with trimmings to match, at LENEHAN'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—To Wholesale Buyers and the Trade generally.—E. VICKERY begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for carrying on the wholesale boot and shoe trade on the most extensive scale. With this object in view, he has greatly extended his premises, and will be constantly in receipt of very large shipments of boots, shoes, and leather, manufactured under the surveillance of a thoroughly practical agent. No. 216, George-street and Wynyard-lane.

PARRAMATTA.—Mrs. SHACKLES begs to inform the ladies of Parramatta and its vicinity, that she has a splendid assortment of bonnets, hats, caps, head dresses, &c. Also mantles in every variety; all of which are the newest fashions.

THE STEAM BISCUIT MANUFACTORY.—GEORGE WILKIE and CO., beg to inform merchants, Captains of ships, Shipping Agents, &c., that on account of the economy of their new machinery, connected with the travelling ovens, they have determined to reduce the price of their Biscuit 20 per cent. The prices at this date are for
Cabin biscuit ... 40s. per 100lbs.
Pilot ditto ... 37s. "
Ship ditto ... 34s. "
Best crackers ... 50s. "
And all other Biscuits at similar rates.
386½, George-street, September 24.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Now on view at the Rooms over Messrs. Nicholls, Brothers, and Co., Royal Hotel, George-street, a very superior collection of Marble Chimney-Pieces, consisting of Statuary, Birdiglio, Dove, and Italian vein marbles, of various sizes and beautiful designs; including Gothic, fans, pendulum, truss, and blocking, carved chimney-pieces. Also, a number of very fine stone chimney-pieces, truss, splay, and box of different sizes. For particulars apply at the Rooms, as above; or to SICHEL, SONS, and CO., Pitt-street North.

BATAVIA.—The Cargoes of barque Acacia and brig Emma.—For Sale by private contract, the residue of the cargoes of the above named vessels, viz.:
About 2000 bags pearl table rice
600 bags best Passaroewan coffee
1270 bags No. 20 white and yellow sugars
200 bags Bencoolen black pepper
3000 bundles Banjermassin rattans,
in lots to suit large or small purchasers. Samples on view at my counting-house, HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 19th September, 1855.

RICE, TABLE RICE.—2000 bags fine pearl Table Rice. Amongst this shipment are some bags prepared on the estate known as the Prince of Java's Estate, highly spoken of by all East Indian connoisseurs. In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM SAW MILLS.—On Sale, cedar boards, ½ inch up to 3; kauri pine, all lengths and widths; deal and pine battens, laths and flooring boards, tongued and grooved ½ inch lining boards, doors and sashes, turnery of all kinds, deals, cut and uncut, in every variety; Oregon pine, all lengths and sizes; soap, candle, beer, and wine cases always ready. JAMES COOK. Liverpool-street, July 12.

100,000 FEET slating and shingle battens and bevelled spring boards, delivered, 24s. 6d. each price per 100 feet.
60,000 feet rolls and ridge ditto, or galvanised iron and zinc roofing, equally cheap.
At W. FAIRFAX'S, wholesale and retail Timber-yard, bottom of Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.
The Moulding Mills and Manufactory of Joiners' Work by Steam-power Machinery in active operation.
Mouldings from given designs prepared to order
Genuine O. G. bed mouldings, from 5s. per 100 foot run
Ditto ditto 1-inch single architrave, from 12s. 6d. per foot ditto
Ditto ditto 1½ inch single blade ditto ditto, from 6d. ditto ditto
Ditto ditto solid 3 inches wide ditto, from 6d. ditto ditto
Ditto ditto double blade, 4 inches wide ditto, from 7d. ditto ditto
All kinds of window sashes, French casements, doors, shutters, &c., carefully packed for the interior.

STEAM-ENGINES.—2, 10 HP; 1, 8 HP; and 1, 4 HP; guaranteed complete; and if required, erected anywhere in the colony. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sussex-street Engine Works.

TO BREEDERS OF HORSE STOCK.—For SALE, the heavy draught stallion Oscar. He is a bay horse of great power, and very compact, was got by the heavy draught horse Lofty, imported by S. Boyd, Esq., out of a valuable mare by the imported heavy draught horse George IV. His stock is remarkable for docility, and commanding high prices in the market. For any further particulars, or to view, apply to Mr. HERDEN, Bombala, Monaro.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Johnstone's Bay, Balmain, close to the Steam Ferry Wharf.—Splendid Block Land with about 100 feet water frontage, and almost adjoining the Steam Ferry Wharf, and upon which permission has been granted by the Government to erect a wharf. Apply to T. S. MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE.—The undersigned having for SALE, 300 Head of Male Cattle, from two years old and upwards, parties desirous of purchasing will please apply for that, and further particulars, to A. F. CRAWFORD, Walcha, New England.
N.B.—200 Head of Cows, more or less, can also be had if required.

STORE CATTLE.—The undersigned have 1000 store cattle for SALE, two years old and upwards, in fair proportions of age and sex; or they will sell 700 male and 400 female cattle two years and over. DAVID COHEN and Co. Spring-street, Sydney, July 20th, 1855.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—General Tea, Grocery, and Provision Warehouse, No. 90, William-street, corner of Riley-street.
The above establishment is now opened, with a carefully selected stock of teas, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., of the best description and of recent importation, and which the proprietor can furnish at prices, quality considered, as low as any house in Sydney. The favour of a trial is solicited.
W. U. HARRIS.

WOOLPACKS, best 10 lb., 54 x 27 inch, on SALE by WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

NEW ZEALAND WHEAT and fine Flour, on SALE by RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.

FRESH BRAN, at 2s. 7d. per bushel, for SALE.—Victoria Mills, Haymarket.

FIRE ENGINE, ex Heart of Oak.—FOR SALE, a first-class Fire Engine, by W. [illegible], Glasgow, with all the latest improvements in construction and design, having two large iron tanks on wheels, 400 feet of copper-riveted hose, suction pipes, brass couplings, and everything complete. May now be seen in working order. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 6, York-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Ewbank's Patent Nails, assorted sizes, 1½ to 3 inch. D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

500 DOZEN American Brooms just received, at the Stores of the undersigned. D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

OIL! OIL!! Refined Rapeseed Oil!!! Just received, in one to five gallon packages to suit country buyers, storekeepers, &c., the finest lamp oil, which does not clog, and burns economically, by J. GRIMM, 95, York-street.

GOOD MATCHES, 4s. 6d. per gross, at JOHN FORTEY'S, Tobacco Stores, opposite Royal Hotel.

SLATES on Sale. R. WYNNE, slater, 86, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James's School-house.

COALS.—Newcastle Coals, 32s. per ton, delivered. Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street, south side of Market-street.

COALS AFLOAT.—The subscriber, sole agent for the Messrs. Donaldson and Brown's superior Burwood Newcastle Coal, and for Messrs. Farthing, M'Loughlin and Co.'s and Smith's, Four Mile Mile Creek, Morpeth Coal, is prepared to deliver in Sydney, or any of the neighbouring colonies, any of the above coals, in cargoes from 50 to 500 tons, at the rate of 4000 tons per month. JAMES MALCOLM. Sydney, June 7, 1855.

FLOUR.—Only a few tons left, and for SALE. J. C. and G. DIBBS. 177, George-street.

FOR SALE, 1700 Fat Wethers, averaging 58 lbs. each—delivered at Emu Plains. Apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO.

MILCH COW for SALE; price £20. Apply, WILLIAM HIGGINS, Shepherd's Paddocks, Newtown road.

SLATES for SALE.—LONG and SONS, No. 22, Kensington street Countess Sizes, £17.

BARGAINS IN CITY PROPERTY.—Several neat and commodious Houses, in favourite situations, on various parts of the Riley Estate, some of which are suitable for small capitalists, for SALE, very cheap, and upon easy terms. Apply to Mr. JOHN MOLONEY, corner of Burton-street, and the Old South Head Road.

MOUNT LAUGLIN, a pretty view.—For SALE by private contract, a Cottage, and 50 years lease of an Allotment, 160 feet by 66, situate within five minutes' walk of the Botany Toll-bar. The proprietor having determined to leave the colony, the above will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply at 7, O'Connell-street, City.

TEN ALLOTMENTS of Land for SALE, on the North Shore, 40 feet by 61, joining a 15-feet street into the Lane Cove-road—part of the Blue estate, belonging to Mrs. Chater, formerly Blue. To be sold either public or private. Plan to be seen on the premises. WILLIAM CHUTER, Billy Blue Inn.

IRON STORE FOR SALE.—Now landing, ex Heart of Oak, a Two-story Iron Store, 37 x 20 x 20, formed of imitation ashlar blocks, cast iron sides; back and roof of corrugated iron. For plans or particulars, apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 6, York-street.

BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.—Sale of the Allotments lining on the Railway, will take place a few days after the day fixed for the opening of the line. Intending purchasers will receive tickets to carry them to the Railway Platform, adjoining the land, from the undersigned.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, or to be LET.—1st. That capital Verandah House, known as Undercliffe, containing nine rooms, with extensive cellarage, &c., situated on the banks of Cook's River, with the garden and pleasure grounds belonging to the same, comprising on the whole about two acres of land.
2nd. A Verandah Cottage, adjoining the same, containing six rooms, with garden and ground attached; also situated on the banks of Cook's River.
3rd. A verandah Cottage, of four rooms, with land, &c., situated as above.
The whole of the above properties are situate on the new Illawarra Road, at the foot of the Undercliffe bridge, and are distant about four miles from Parramatta-street, and omnibuses pass each way four times daily.
A plan of the above properties is on view at the Rooms of BOWDEN and THRELKELD, City Mart, 211, George-street.

5000 FEET FRONTAGE of VALUABLE BUILDING LAND in nearly the very HEART OF THE CITY. The sale of the CLEVELAND PADDOCKS will take place on the ground, on MONDAY, 1st October. Terms, liberal, to suit all classes of buyers.

PRELIMINARY.—Opening of the Manning River. First great sale. Allotments at Candlestown. Alluvial farms on the banks of the river. WEDNESDAY, 24th October, 1855, on the ground. Candlestown is universally admitted to be the Midland of the Manning, and is destined to become one of the most important towns in the colony. The alluvial farms are of the richest and most productive soil in the world. The Manning River Company's steamers Pluto and Gipsy will leave Sydney and Morpeth for Candlestown on the Saturday morning previous to the sale, and will return from Candlestown on the following Thursday. Particulars in future advertisements mean time, further information may be obtained by application to JOHN CROSBIE, Esq., Candlestown; Mr. J. LEDSAM, West Maitland; or to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Butchers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Nichol, 75, Pitt-street, pork-butcher, &c., on MONDAY, 8th of October, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods:—
Fittings, counters, blocks, &c.
Weights and scales and blocks
Chopping and filling machines
Horse gear for ditto
Coppers, tubs, salting boards, &c.
Also—Household furniture:
Cabinet chiffonier, sofa
Table, piano, bedsteads, chests drawers
Chairs, stretchers, carpets, and kitchen sundries
Stoves, fenders, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, and others.
General Drapery
Superior Slops
Ladies' Underclothing.
MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81 (late 291), Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th September, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Various invoices of drapery, slops, and underclothing, comprising
Hoyle's prints
Liddiard's ditto
French cambric ditto
9-8 shirtings
Scotch twills
Union ticks
Forfars
Russian towellings
Huckabacks
Diapers
Table damasks
White and grey calicoes
Grey sheetings
White ditto
Roll shirtings
Silesias
Linings
Printed muslins
Muslin dresses
Bayadere ditto
Balzarine ditto
Organdies
Checked muslins
Light delaines
Alpaca lustres
Printed cashmeres
A choice assortment of silks
Moleskin trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
White and brown drill ditto
Gambroon ditto
Scotch tweed ditto
Men's and boys' vests, in various materials
Fancy doeskin coats
Black and coloured alpaca ditto
Gambroon ditto
Linen drill ditto
White shirts, washed and boxed
Regatta ditto, ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto
A few cases of ladies' underclothing:
Chemises
Drawers
Slips
Petticoats
Night dresses
Maids' chemises
Ditto drawers
Ditto night dresses
Children's ditto
Ditto petticoats
Ditto drawers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, and the Trade.
One hundred and forty original packages of new and seasonable Goods, for unreserved sale.
MONDAY, 1st October.
MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81 (late 291), Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
One hundred and forty packages of seasonable goods, from the best London makers, and guaranteed original, comprising—
Calf sprigged bluchers, 10 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto 1 to 6
Enamelled albert slippers, 10 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto 1 to 6
Men's ditto ditto 5 to 10
Calf sprigged oxonians 10 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto 1 to 6
Ladies' cashmere boots, pumps
Ditto ditto, enamel toes
Ditto ditto, black bottoms
Ditto ditto, welts
Ditto best ditto, seamed welts
Ditto ditto, satin fr.
Ditto ditto, E. B. oxonians
Ditto ditto, side lace
Ditto E. B. seal shoes
Ditto patent calf slippers
Ditto best morocco pumps
Ditto patent calf ditto
Ditto E. B. enamelled slippers
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto best French ditto
Ditto enamelled welts
Ditto enamelled seal pumps
Ditto patent calf shoes
Cashmere boots, pumps, 2-5, 6-9, 10-2
Best ditto ditto ditto, 2-5, 6-9, 10-13
Cloth ditto welts, 2-5, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto ditto golosched
Morocco welt button boots, 6-9, 10-13
Best enamelled seal straps, 2-5, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto patent calf ditto, 2-5, 6-9, 10-13
Gents' dress wellingtons
Ditto French ditto
Ditto patent dress ditto
Ditto light calf ditto
Ditto ditto ditto bevel soles
Ditto ditto half ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Gents' oxonian shoes
Ditto elastic front ditto
Ditto elastic side boots
Ditto ditto ditto ditto patent fronts
Ditto superior oxonians.
The auctioneer requests the attention of all parties interested to the above first class parcel of goods, and again assures intending buyers that his instructions are to sell, and that the whole will be guaranteed original packages.
Terms at sale.

To Furniture Brokers, Parties Furnishing, and others.
On the Premises, 9, Lower Fort-street.
MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 9, Lower Fort-street, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Walnut tree piano, brilliant tone
Music stool and worktable to match
Oil painting
French clocks
Spanish mahogany extending dining table, 10 feet 6 x 4 feet 6
Extending loo table
Handsome Spanish mahogany sideboard
Ditto ditto chiffoniers
Spanish mahogany couch, in morocco
8 chairs and 2 easy chairs en suite
2 large chimney glasses, in rich gilt frames
Brussels, hair, and other carpets and rugs
Wardrobe
Chest of drawers
Brass mounted iron bedstead
Dressing tables
Washstands
Handsome toilet sets
Dinner, dessert, and tea sets
Cut glass
Feather bed, hair mattress, &c.
Fenders and fireirons
A large quantity of kitchen utensils
Patent iron safe, fireproof
3 dozen Volckman's jams
3 ditto bottled fruit
1 ditto bottles anchovies
3 dozen packages Colman's starch
4 dozen jars salt
4 bottles cherry brandy
3 dozen best dark brandy
4 casks wine
2 dozen sherry.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1500348

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

To Breeders of Cart Horses. "England," "Scotland" and "Ireland."

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. William Zuill to sell by auction at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, on FRIDAY, October 5th, at 11 o'clock,
Three draught entires, viz.,
"England," a bay entire, 4 years old, stands 17 hands high, a good harness horse, and very docile.
"Scotland," a grey ditto, 4 years old, with immense power.
"Ireland," iron grey, 4 years old.
The above three horses are got by the imported horse Lofty, out of heavy mares, and they are reported to be unsurpassed by any colonial bred horse in the colony. Warranted sure foal getters.

THURSDAY'S Sale of Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Repository, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 very superior young horses, just arrived from the Hunter. They are all broken in to saddle and harness, and subject to any trial.
Gigs, dog carts, drays, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Butchers. 65 Fat Bullocks.

MR. LONG will sell by auction, at the Cattle Sale Yards, Camperdown, near Sydney at 2 o'clock on THURSDAY next, 27th September, 1855,
65 fat bullocks.
The above lot of cattle are large and fat, well worthy the attention of the trade.

250 Cases—Jams, Marmalade, Pickles, Sauces, Confectionery Essences, Flavourings, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on THURSDAY, September 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Jams, marmalades, jellies, &c., in assorted cases
Pickles, in pints and quarts, in glass and stoppered bottles,
Assorted sauces, cayenne pepper, &c.
Stewed fruits, salad sauce
Syrup of capillaire, pears, and cherries
Raspberry and cherry cordials
Syrup of limes, and lemon syrup
Assorted confectionery, in stoppered bottles
Strong flavouring essences
Assorted liqueurs, in cases
Prepared salad vinegar
Strong pickling vinegar, in barrels, octaves, &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, FRIDAY, September 28, at 11 o'clock, superior new household furniture, comprising
Hair-seated sofas and chairs
Leather-covered couches and chairs
Chiffoniers, in rosewood and mahogany
Mahogany chests drawers
Cane-seated bedroom chairs
Willow-seated shop chairs
Children's chairs, with and without stands
Drawing-room suites, in damask
Mahogany loo tables
Ditto card tables
Rosewood and mahogany work tables
Chimney glasses
Toilet and shaving glasses, &c.
Terms at sale.

Forty-eight Trunks Boots and Shoes. To Boot and Shoemakers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 263, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Forty-eight trunks seasonable goods, comprising
Gent's light-calf wellingtons
Gent's half wellingtons
Gent's patent dress wellingtons
Gent's patent elastic sides
Gent's cossacks
Gent's oxonians
Ladies' elastic side boots
Ladies' lace boots
Ladies' patent leather boots
Ladies' Spanish leather slippers
Men's high-back bluchers
Youths' and boys' ditto
Gent's button boots
Youths' light prince georges
Cloth boots
Patent slippers
Children's shoes, in every variety
☞ Forming an assortment of goods especially suitable for the season, and the state of the market.
Terms at sale.

To Architects, Builders, &c.
Cedar Boards
Flooring Boards
Scantling
3-inch Deals
Carpenters' Benches
Ladders
Wheelbarrows
Grindstones
Countess and Ladies Slates
York-hire Paving.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, on the space of ground immediately adjoining the Australian Library, in Macquarie-street, on FRIDAY, September 28th, at half-past 2 o'clock,
1000 feet cedar boards
6000 feet red deal wrought flooring boards
702 feet white ditto ditto ditto
120 feet 3-inch deals
2000 feet hardwood battens
2000 feet cuttings
1 grindstone
2 wheelbarrows
2 pairs sliding tressels
6 carpenters' benches
1 long ladder
1 pair steps
2000 countess slates
2000 ladies ditto
1000 feet Yorkshire paving.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale!!! Preliminary Notice.
The first sale of Building Sites at Burwood, on the line of Railway from Sydney to Parramatta, since the actual operation of the trade.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, on the ground, at an early day,
15 most choice allotments, suitable for villa or cottage residences, fronting on the railway, and adjoining the station and platform at Burwood, which is now in course of erection; and at other allotments, immediately surrounding the same.
The train runs to this land in twelve minutes from Sydney; it is, therefore, equal to Woolloomooloo, and the best situation in the neighbourhood of the city, and [illegible], having all the advantages of the country, with pleasant conveyance by an easy railway carriage, instead of the only available means of an ordinary conveyance.
The auctioneers, in announcing that they have received instructions to sell these valuable allotments, would call the attention of builders and the public to the fact—That the residences in the vicinity of the stations will immediately (as the railway may now be considered opened) be in great demand.
That this land now offered is at the great central station, halfway between Sydney and Parramatta.
That this land adjoins an established town, and must have a preference on this account.
An early day will be fixed for the sale; meantime the public are invited to inspect the land.
Terms, liberal.

The Railway to Parramatta, affording easy, pleasant, cheap, and rapid communication between the two principal towns in New South Wales.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
The grand Sale of Town Allotments and Building Sites at Parramatta, comprising the whole of that large and valuable tract of land in the south side of the town, known as the Racecourse, close to A'Beckett's Bridge, and the RAILWAY TERMINUS.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, on the Ground, upon an early day, the whole of that truly valuable and extensive plot of land so long and generally known as the Parramatta Racecourse, containing upwards of 30 acres, judiciously laid out in sections, and subdivided into allotments of various sizes, suitable for shops of every kind and private residences of every size.
Twenty-two of the allotments have frontages to the main street, known as the Sydney Road, and commence close to the bridge, after passing the toll-bar, being the first ground for building sites on entering the town from the railway station, extending all along the summit of the hill on the left hand side, past Lacey's old public house, and continuing down the gentle declivity towards the Western Road, as far as Norris's premises.
From the main road, so admirably adapted for shops, inns, &c., four new streets are designed, taking a westerly direction along the whole course of the high ground in the rear, affording frontages to a great many allotments, well suited for private residences, being so elevated as to command a full view of the terminus, on one side, and the old town, with many country residences beyond it, to the northward and eastward.
The recent determination of the Government not to remove the terminus nearer to the old town than Beckett's Bridge, close to the property, renders it almost certain that a new town, of modern design, and suitable to the wants of the present age of improvement, will immediately be commenced and speedily erected on this spot, henceforward to be known and acknowledged as the real business part of Parramatta.
The lots are so numerous and varied in position as to suit the views of all classes of the community, so that the humblest individual or the wealthy capitalist and speculator may both be supplied and fully satisfied.
Terms very liberal.
Plans on view at the City Mart, 211, George-street. Lithographs will also be prepared. Title satisfactory.

THURSDAY, September 27th, 1855. French Auction Rooms. First-class Ready-made Clothing Slops, &c.

MR. F. PUISSANT will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, September 27, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock,
LCO—120 to 151
21 cases, consisting of
Dress coats
Paletots
Oxonians
[illegible]
Wellington surtouts
Black cloth vests
Fancy silk ditto
Watered and moire antique ditto
Fancy embossed velvet ditto
Linen ditto
China silk
Black cloth trousers
Fancy doeskin
Ditto plaid ditto
Linen ditto ditto, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

French Auction Rooms.

F. PUISSANT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THURSDAY, September 27th, at 11 o'clock sharp, without the slightest reserve,
Invoices of
China inkstands
China and glass vases and ornaments
Nests of baskets
Painters' brushes
Straw hats
Accordeons
Concertinas and flutinas
Small pier glasses
And a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes. Now landing ex [illegible], from James Davies and Sons', 26 Trunks and Cases Seasonable Goods. To the Trade, Storekeepers, and Shippers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by Lamb, Spry, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
26 packages new and seasonable goods—
Gent' patent dress wellingtons
Ditto kid wellingtons
Ditto best calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto [illegible] ditto
Ditto ditto calf princes
Ditto calf dress shoes
Ditto ditto patent ditto ditto
Ditto best town-made enamel leather boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto ditto cloth boots, ditto ditto, goloshed
Ditto ditto kid boots, elastic
Ditto ditto calf oxonians
Ditto ditto ditto oxonians, elastic fronts
Ditto kid oxford boots
Men's stout calf bluchers, high backs
Ditto hip ditto
Ditto regulation ditto ditto
Youths' best ditto ditto ditto
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Girls' stout calf boots
Ladies' best black kid slippers
Ditto ditto bronze ditto ditto
Ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto ditto patent calf ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto ditto kid boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto cloth ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto ditto and cordovan, elastic and to lace
Ditto ditto cashmere boots
Ladies' cloth boots, to button
Girls' best enamel seal shoes, straps
Ditto ditto cordovan, straps, welts
Children's calf and cordovan ditto
Girls' and children's cashmere boots, elastic and to lace
Ditto ditto cloth ditto ditto
Children's coloured kid and morocco shoes
Men's and women's slippers.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Makers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
40 dozen light wellington boot fronts
10 ditto enamel [illegible].
Terms at sale.

White Lead, Linseed Oil, and Cement.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 kegs white lead
6 barrels boiled and raw linseed oil
25 ditto Roman cement.
Terms at sale.

To Private Gentlemen, Builders, Contractors, and others. Wrought Iron Entrance Gates, Wickets, Railings, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 set wrought-iron speared approach gates, with 2 wickets, 10 feet by 4½, complete
1 ditto ditto Gothic ditto ditto, 10 feet by 4½, complete
2 ditto ditto, Gothic-comb railings, 9 feet 6 by 3 feet 10
166 fluted palings, from 3 to 4 feet, with punched rails to suit
2600 palisades, 3 to 4 feet, with punched rails to suit
1000 ditto, 4 feet 6, with ditto ditto
1250 ditto, various sizes, with ditto ditto
Wrought-iron corners, with ornamental tops
200 panel doors, 1¼ to 1½ inch
7 garden engines, with hose, complete
The above palisadings are suitable for balconies, verandahs, gardens, tombs, and church enclosures.
Terms at sale.

Paints and Varnish. Cement. To Painters, Coachbuilders, and Contractors.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 drums, 2 cwt., red paint
10 ditto, 1 cwt., ditto
10 ditto, 1 cwt., ditto
25 ditto, 2 cwt., 1 cwt., and ½ cwt. black ditto
10 ditto, 1 cwt., green
Varnishes, 10 tins each—
Coach body, copal, carriage
Oak, japan gold size
Black japan.
Terms at sale.

Coffin Furniture. To Undertakers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases coffin furniture, consisting of
White furniture, with handles
Gilt ditto, ditto ditto
Black ditto, ditto ditto
Gold and black ditto, ditto ditto
Gilt furniture, assorted
Imperial black ditto, ditto
Youths' and children's ditto, ditto
Children's, in single sets
Large, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Portrait Frames. On account of whom it may concern.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
S & Co. in diamond over J H 83, 1 case
12 portrait frames, kit-cat size, damaged.
Terms, cash.

Colonial Soap. Colonial Candles. To Grocers, Shippers, and Storekeepers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 boxes best soap
150 ditto candles.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores. Ex Mangerton, damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at half past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Mangerton, Smith, master, from London.
F in diamond, B outside—
3 to 103—
41 cases, each 3 dozen, pint pickles, slightly damaged
104 to 145—
14 ditto, each 1 ditto, quart ditto, ditto ditto
167—
1 ditto, each 3 ditto, pints salad oil, ditto ditto
153 to 255—
25 ditto, each 3 ditto, ½-lb. mustards, ditto ditto
265 to 314—
12 ditto, each 1 ditto, lb. ditto, ditto ditto
340—
1 ditto, each 1 ditto, cheese, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Shares.—A First-rate Investment. For Unreserved Sale, to close a Partnership Account. (Six) 6 Shares in the Commercial Banking Company. (Twenty) 20 Shares in the Australian Joint Stock.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Six shares in the Commercial Bank
Twenty ditto in the Australian Joint Stock.
Terms, liberal.

To Builders and others. Twenty Casks of Cement. For Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 258, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 casks cement.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Boot and Shoe Makers and others.
Best Glasgow-made Boots
Hobnail Boots, iron heel Tips
Gutta Percha Soles
Men's Tipped Heel and Brads
Wellington Boots
Hobnail and Watertights, &c., &c., &c.
Nine Cases.—Just landed.—Very superior quality.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 258, George-street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
OS&Co.
One to nine cases of shoes and boots, as above, for unreserved sale.
Terms, cash.

Precisely at 12 o'clock. To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.
Pale Brandy, A. L., in 1 dozen cases, Hennessy's
Pale and Dark Brandy in hogsheads, Claret
Case Gin—JDKZ, Sauterne
Dark Brandy in 1 dozen cases, Champagne
Rum, 33 o.p., B.P., in hogsheads
Old Tom in 1 dozen cases
Sherry Wine in quarter-casks
Bottled Ale and Porter, &c. &c.
Together with a variety of Light Wines, Champagne, &c., all of which must be sold, and can be guaranteed by the auctioneer.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his rooms, No. 258, George-street, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
The above stock of very superior wines and spirits, which must be sold to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Stationery, &c. To Artists, Amateurs, and others.
One case of choice Engravings, Lithographs, Drawings, Sketches, plain and coloured.
N.B.—For Imperative Sale.—To suit Private Purchasers.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One case containing
Very rare proof engravings
Lithograph drawings
Sketch books, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Illustrated Sydney News. To Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, and others. On FRIDAY, 28th September, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, without the slightest reserve, on the premises, Hunter-street, Sydney.
The following plant, and other articles, belonging to the proprietors of the *Illustrated Sydney Newspaper*, consisting of
One patent single cylinder printing machine, to print upwards of 800 per hour, by [illegible]
One double super royal albion press
One double demy press
A variety of types, including brevier, long-primer, bourgeois, nonpareil, English and Greek
Frames, cases, pressing boards, bulks, roller-stocks imposing stone, and wetting trough
Brass-bottom galleys
Zinc-ditto ditto
Royal folio ditto ditto
Brass rule, leads, furniture, &c.
150 reams of excellent double demy paper, 60lbs. weight
About 800 engraved wood blocks, by the first artists, illustrative of landscapes, portraits, and other subjects of local interest
Office furniture, counter and shelving, carpenter's bench, &c.
10,000 back numbers of the *Illustrated Sydney News*.
The whole may be viewed, and catalogues had on the premises, and at the Auctioneer's Office, 175, George-street North.
Terms at sale.

To Spirit Merchants, Innkeepers, Grocers, and others. THURSDAY AFTERNOON.
A very important Sale of Wines, in wood and bottle; Brandy, Rum, Gin, Old Tom, bottled and draught Ale and Porter, Bottled Fruits, Milk Punch, Preserved Lobsters, &c., at HOWELL'S STORES, Macquarie-Place.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores, lately occupied by Messrs. Howell and [illegible], Macquarie-place, near the Custom House, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.
The Stock of a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT, consisting of
Choice wines, in wood and bottle
Single grape sherry, in 3 dozen cases
Double grape ditto, in 3 ditto ditto
Treble grape ditto, in 3 ditto ditto
Very fine pale ditto, in 2 and 3 dozen ditto
Black, Gray, and Co. ditto, in ditto ditto
Excellent brown ditto, in ditto ditto
Very prime pale ditto, in hogsheads and quarter casks
Ditto ditto ditto, in butts and casks
Fine old port in 2 and 3 dozen cases
Ditto A bias, &c.—15 and 16
Ditto ditto, in butts and quarter-casks
Ditto ditto, in hogsheads and casks
Fitzroy claret, in 1 dozen cases
A L ditto, in ditto ditto
Chateau de Parac ditto, in ditto ditto
Sparkling hock, in 2 dozen ditto
Ditto and still ditto, in 1 ditto ditto
Mousseux ditto, in 1 ditto ditto
Perrier's champagne, in 1 ditto ditto
Le Fevre's ditto, in 1 ditto ditto
Moet and Chandon ditto, in 1 ditto ditto
Jacquesson's ditto, in pints
Fine old Madeira, in 1 dozen ditto
Hunsley's ditto, in 2 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, in quarter-casks
C. Phelp's ditto, in ditto ditto
Very good Malvasia, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Byass's ale and porter, 3 and 4 dozen cases
Allsopp's pale ale, in 3 ditto ditto
Harvey's ale, in casks
Guinness's stout, in 3 dozen cases
Elliott's ditto ditto, in ditto ditto
Brandy, pale and dark, in 1 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Gin, JDKZ, in 4 gallon cases
Ditto, in 1 dozen ditto
Rum, E.P., in hogsheads and puncheons
Old tom, in hogsheads and cases
Cherry cordials, in 1 dozen cases
Gunter's bottled fruits, 3 ditto ditto
S. Pearce's ditto ditto, 3 ditto ditto
Gunter's lobsters, 3 ditto ditto
Gunter's milk punch, 3 ditto ditto
And a variety of sundries appertaining to the trade.
Also, 25 hogsheads Charrington and Nichol's amber ale, to land
Terms at sale.

English Fire Bricks. To Contractors, Builders, &c. THURSDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Howell's Stores, near the Custom House, at 3 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 27th September, immediately before the commencement of the wines and spirits sale,
5000 very superior English fire bricks, in excellent condition.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice. To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others. MONDAY, 1st October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 175, George-street North, MONDAY, 1st October, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
173 trunks boots and shoes, principally Bostock's manufacture, ex Red Gauntlet, from London, and other recent arrivals, now landing and preparing for sale.
Further particulars in future advertisement.

Champion's No. 24 Vinegar. Now landing, ex [illegible]. To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 quarter-casks Champion's No. 24 vinegar, each 25 gallons.
Terms at sale.

Lucifer Matches. In Red Wood and Fancy Boxes. To General Dealers, Tobacconists, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, September 27th, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Several packages
Superior matches, in red and fancy boxes
Worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale.
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Teas
Loaf Sugar
Coffee
Black Pepper
Confectionery
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, September 27, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following superior assortment of oilmen's stores, groceries, provisions, comprising
Whybrow's pint pickles
Ditto bottled fruits
Mustards, lbs. and ½ lbs.
Salad oil
Jams, 1 lb. and 2 lbs.
French capers
Ditto olives
Anchovies
Herrings, in tins
Colman's starch
Vinegar
Herring and anchovy paste
Mustards, in tins
16 tons loaf sugar
45 chests congou, ex Blair
100 half-chests ditto, ditto
100 tins assorted confectionery
Half pints castor oil
10 tons Java and Manila coffee
3 tons black pepper
15 tubs sugar candy
200 boxes Liverpool soap
150 ditto Belmont candles
3 hogsheads bathbricks
5 cwts. Warren's blacking
130 bags dairy salt
40 casks, each 3 cwt., whiting
11 cases salmon, 1 and 2 lb. tins
20 casks butter
5 casks York hams
2 cases Berkley cheese
60 bags dates
150 ditto Mauritius sugar.
Terms at sale.

Australian Horse Bazaar.

MR. GEORGE SMITH is instructed to sell by public auction,
A first class town hack, perfectly quiet, and will carry a lady. Stands about 15 hands 2 inches.

The most valuable and very best portion of the BRIGHTON ESTATE, being the identical block of land which separates the Village of Enfield from the Liverpool Road.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO. have been honoured with instructions by the proprietors of this invaluable block of land to submit the same, divided into eligible allotments, to public competition, at their Rooms, [illegible], George-street, on MONDAY, 1st October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when it will be positively sold, without the least reserve.
Were the auctioneers to attempt to describe the numberless advantages possessed by this favoured locality, they would be undertaking a task by no means easy to accomplish, but in justice to the proprietor, who has consented to submit the portion now offered to Unreserved Public Competition, a brief outline must be sketched, as a hint to Intending Purchasers.
In the first place, the sale of this property will increase to a considerable extent, the value of every allotment in the new thriving Village of Enfield, by connecting it with the Liverpool Road, to which the portion now offered has an actual frontage immediately opposite the Railway Inn, and only a few minutes' walk from the Cheltenham Railway Station. One of the great advantages which must result to purchasers will be found in the fact that this property may be reached in Ten Minutes from Sydney, "by the Rail," thus affording them an opportunity of securing, out of the reach of taxation for draining, lighting, watering, paving, &c., &c., &c., a good allotment for a snug dwelling, with ample space of ground for gardening and other purposes, which surely must be preferable to the pent-up confinement which the small limits usually possessed by our Sydney and suburban residences admit of. With the Village of Enfield in its rear, the Cheltenham Estate within a quarter of a mile, and Ashfield Church only about 200 yards from this truly valuable property, added to the circumstance that the Terms will be made easy, it may fairly be expected that this sale will be attended by all classes of buyers.
Terms made known at time of sale.
Title first-rate. Plans now on view at the rooms.

To Clear Out. Office and other Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO. have been instructed to sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Phillips, Moore, and Co., Wynyard-lane, on TUESDAY, 2nd of October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Superior office table, ditto desks, chairs, washstands, drawers, boxes, blocks, ropes, trunks, Miller's patent fire-proof safe, casks, cases, scales, and sundries. Also,
A complete billiard bagatelle board, with self-acting feet, circular [illegible], set of cues, marking board, spirit level, &c., &c. After which,
A quantity of elegant clocks, oval paintings, in gilt frames, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

19 Victoria, cap. 17. In accordance with the Pawnbrokers' Act.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by public auction, at the Auction Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Messrs. W. G. and A. Moore, on the dates specified as under—
1853.
Dec. 21—2 gold watches and 1 silver ditto
1854.
July 15—Gold watch, 2 rings, brooch, and 2 lockets
Nov. 28—3 gold chains, 2 pins, and 7 rings
Dec. 22—silver guard, 2 gold ditto, and 12 rings
22—3 watches, 2 brooches, and 3 silver guards
1855.
April 30—Snuff box, ring, pair buttons, silver watch, 691, and guard
May 22—3 rings, set studs, guard, and key
June 12—4 rings, albert, pair buttons, and scent box
22—2 pins, 3 lockets, brooch, and 2 rings
22—Pair pistols, 7 rings, and 3 brooches

THURSDAY, 27th September. 31 Cases Fine East India Pale Ale.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
31 cases finest East India pale ale, each 3 dozen.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 27th September. To Saddlers and others. 9 Sets Scotch Cart Harness.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
9 sets Scotch cart harness.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 27th September. To Grocers. 28 Tins Chicory.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
28 tins chicory.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 27th September. To Publicans and others. 28 Cases first-rate London-bottled Sherry.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
14 cases prime sherry, each 2 dozen, London-bottled
14 ditto ditto ditto, each 1 dozen, ditto.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 27th September. Printing Presses. To Printers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
2 very superior printing presses.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th September. To Drapers, Milliners, Furniture Dealers, and others. Stock-in-Trade, Furniture, &c., of the French Stay Warehouse, Pitt-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. Ernest Budin to sell by auction, on the premises, No. [illegible], Pitt-street, known as the French Stay Warehouse, nearly opposite the School of Arts, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, the whole of the stock in trade, consisting of
Linen drapery
Haberdashery
Gloves
Millinery
Caps
Straw bonnets
Artificial flowers
Silk goods
Wax dolls
Glass cases
Counter, shelving.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Large French wardrobe, with drawers and shelves
Tables
Chairs
Bedsteads.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th September. In the Insolvent Estate of James Allison, Builder. By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.
The official assignee's interest in premises situated in Jamison-street, suitable for a builder, timber dealer, or livery stable-keeper.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The right, title, and interest of the official assignee of in and to the unexpired term of the lease of premises in Jamison-street, suitable for a timber yard or a livery stable-keeper.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, September 27. 9 Superior Tents.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
9 superior bell tents, with tops to open like umbrellas, very complete, and fit for surveyors, diggers, or pic-nic parties
☞ One of the above is now erected, and can be seen by applying at the Mart.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 1st October. House in Judge-street, Woolloomooloo, next to Mr. Gavin's.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on MONDAY, 1st October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A neat verandah House, in Judge-street, Woolloomooloo, well-finished throughout with the best workmanship and materials. The whole of the front is painted in oil, and it contains four rooms with fireplaces, and neatly papered. An attic above [illegible], yard, &c., in the rear; with side entrance from Judge-street.
☞ A plan is on view at the auctioneers', and inspection of the property is invited, which it will bear, as it is one of the best in the neighbourhood. Apply to Mr. [illegible], next door.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th September, 1855. In the Insolvent Estate of William Blackwood.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the residence of the insolvent, Lower South Head Road, close to the Toll-gate, Rushcutters' Bay, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The insolvent's interest in two allotments of land, and a weather-boarded cottage thereon, now occupied by him at the above address, the rental of which is worth about £5 per week, being situated on the Sydney side of the Toll-gate.
Also a quantity of household furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, sofas, chest of drawers, clock, glass, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee. Navy Canvas. To Ship Chandlers, Sail Makers, &c. THURSDAY, September 27.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on the above day,
5 bales canvas, assorted numbers.
Terms at sale.

Ready Made Clothing. New Goods. To Outfitters, Drapers, Dealers, &c. On THURSDAY, 27th September.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions from the leading houses in the trade, to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooms,
72 packages of new selected slops, &c., consisting of
Military made trousers
Drab ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto alpaca coats
Ditto ditto vests
Men's ditto
Silk warp ditto
Lined alpacas
Fancy doe trousers
Fancy vests
Black satin ditto
Moire antique ditto
Drill trousers
Drab ditto
Men's black shooting coats
Ditto oxonians
Ditto walking coats
Ditto waterproof ditto
Ditto regatta shirts
Ditto white ditto
Ditto twill ditto
Ditto serge shirts.
Terms, at sale.

Silk Hats
Panama Hats
Manila Hats
Felt Hats.
THURSDAY, 27th September. To Hatters, Outfitters, Drapers, and others.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on the above day,
5 cases silk hats, Christy's best goods
3 best felt ditto
3 serons panamas
4 manilas
3 cases, double-brimmed.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern. Damaged by fire, on the premises of Messrs. Smith and Parry. On THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1855.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents of the Imperial Insurance Company, to sell by auction, on the above day, the whole of the Stock damaged by the late fire, on the premises of Messrs. Smith and Parry, Pitt-street, consisting of
Cashmere dresses
Muslin ditto
Barege ditto
Printed ditto
Delaine ditto
8-4 prints
7-8 ditto
4-4 crape
6-4 and 8-4 ditto
[illegible]
Parasols
Hosiery
Ribbons
Grey calicoes
White ditto
Horrocks' longcloth, H
Alpacas
Coburgs
Damask table cloths
Table covers
Toilet quilts
Blankets
Barege shawls
Gimp and braid
Trimmings
Sewed goods
Flowers.
Terms, cash.

Spring Goods. Now landing. To Drapers, Warehousemen, and others. On THURSDAY, 27th September.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO., have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Rooms, on the above day,
165, packages of spring goods, consisting of the following—
Printed muslins
Ditto organdies
Ditto balzorines
Ditto bareges
Plain de laines
Printed ditto
8 4 prints
7-8 ditto
White shirting
Ditto sheeting
Grey domestics
Ditto sheetings
Roll jaconets
Ditto shirting
White and coloured crinolines
Tape checks
Book muslins
[illegible]
Swiss curtains
Dimities
Chintz furnitures
Cotton ticks
Linen ditto
Huck towelling
Damask cloths
8 4 and 6-4 wax cloths
Worsted table covers.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of David Bell. Book Debts. THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1855.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, on the above day,
The book debts in the above estate.
Terms, cash.

Office Fittings, Iron Safes, Trunks, Pulleys, Engravings, Stationery, Pipes, Hosiery, Three-bushel Bags, Canvas, Boots, Port, &c., &c. To close accounts.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 27th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Office fittings
Iron safes
Trunks
Pulleys
Engravings
Stationery
Pipes
Hosiery
3-bushel bags
Canvas
Boots
Dishcovers
Furniture
Wines, ale, and porter, &c.
Terms, cash.

THE GREATEST CITY LAND SALE that has ever taken place in NEW SOUTH WALES. Title unquestionable.

THE CLEVELAND PADDOCKS, subdivided into Building Allotments, immediately adjoining the RAILWAY TERMINUS, and with frontages to the MAIN AVENUES OF THE CITY, will be positively sold by public auction, on the ground, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 1st October.
Lithographic plans are now obtainable at the Rooms of MORT and CO., Pitt-street, by which means intending purchasers can now choose their allotments prior to the day of sale; the boundaries of the streets and lanes being all defined by turf lines.

Weekly Produce Sale. Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, Bones, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, September 27th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
22 bales wool
24 casks tallow
497 hides
4120 sheepskins
660 horns
1300 shank bones.
Terms, cash.

CELEBRATED BURWOOD ESTATE. 1 Acre 3 Roods 24 Perches.
One of the most eligible blocks of land on the whole estate as a Site for a Country Villa. Title—Unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, at 11 o'clock,
One of the best blocks of land on the celebrated Burwood Estate, being LOT 14 of the original subdivision of the estate, and containing one acre 3 roods 24 perches.
☞ This land has about 420 feet frontage to Cheltenham-street, and is close to the BURWOOD ROAD, the cross road leading from the Parramatta Road at NEITCH'S PUBLIC-HOUSE to the Liverpool-road at the RAILWAY INN. It is within about a quarter of a mile of the Railway Station, and adjoins the lands of Messrs. J. R. Jones, [illegible], and R. J. West. The soil is excellent, and admirably adapted for ORCHARDS OR MARKET GARDENS.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE. WELLINGTON DISTRICT. GOIMBLA, GALWARY and WALLANDRA STATIONS, with 11,980 SHEEP, 125 HEAD of CATTLE, 24 HORSES.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from John Walker, Esq. (in consequence of that gentleman's intended departure for Europe), to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
These magnificent breeding and fattening stations,
GOIMBLA,
GALWARY,
WALLANDRA,
situated on the [illegible] Creek, being a branch of the Lachlan River, formed by the junction of the [illegible] and [illegible] Creeks, supplied by the Canoblas Ranges, the most certain waters in the colony.
These magnificent stations are adjoined by the well-known stations of Messrs. Campbell, Pye, Finch, and Moulton, are distant from Bathurst 75 miles, and in a district in which it is seldom an opportunity for purchasing occurs.
The sheep consist of—
1715 ewes, maiden
1749 ditto, 2 years
1913 ditto, 3 ditto
900 ditto, 4 ditto
907 ditto, 5 ditto
690 ditto, 6 ditto
673 ditto, aged
1713 wethers, 1 year
714 ditto, 2 years
948 ditto, 3 ditto
1335 ditto, 4 ditto
60 rams, from imported sires
13,480
1,500 deduct for a mixed flock on the road
11,980 sheep, more or less
These sheep yield a large clip of the finest wool, and are WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED. Lambs now dropping will be given in.
THE IMPROVEMENTS, which are all in good repair, comprise ON GOIMBLA a handsome Verandah Cottage, shingled and plastered, surrounded by a garden, and suitable for the residence of a respectable family, with store, kitchen, toolhouse, &c., attached.
Yard, with well
2-stall stable, with loft
Fowl and gig houses
Men's huts, and every requisite for a first-class head-station
Woolshed, 60 x 15, with drafting yards attached
Two cultivation paddocks, of 3 and 5 acres
Grass paddock of 150 acres
Stock and milking yards
5 sheep station huts, with large yards, and about 200 hurdles.
ON GALWARY, huts, yards, &c.
On WALLANDRA, superintendent's hut and three men's huts, stock and milking yards, cultivation paddock of 13 acres, grass paddock of 250 acres.
This latter station, which is at present unstocked, is capable of depasturing from 3000 to 5000 HEAD of CATTLE; and the three stations combined would form an UNRIVALLED DEPOT for STOCK from New England and other northern districts intended to be fattened for the Sydney or Melbourne markets, to either of which they could be forwarded as advices might warrant.
The flats on the banks of the creek are of rich alluvial soil, and produce a never failing crop of the finest wheat and other grain, thus rendering the PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT VERY VALUABLE.
There is also a rich copper lode on the Wallandra Station, which may yet become of importance, and a quarry of the purest marble.
The stations are in perfect working order, all lambing and shearing arrangements for the season have been made, and the superintendent and part owner, Mr. Maxwell, will give every assistance required by the purchaser.
TERMS—25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved bills at 6, 12, and 24 months, with bank interest.

TOOMCUL AND GOBONGO.
Two well-known fattening runs, situate in the BURNETT DISTRICT, and distant about
187 miles from Ipswich
110 miles by the Bridle Road
20 miles from Wide Bay, and
25 miles from Goode's Inn.
Together with about
2500 HEAD OF CATTLE.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 26th September,
Those well-known stations TOOMCUL and GOBONGO, situate in the Burnett District, immediately adjoining each other, being on opposite banks of a large and never-failing Creek, and forming together A MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF COUNTRY, and EQUALLY AVAILABLE FOR BOTH SHEEP AND CATTLE.
In addition to the aforesaid large Creek, which divides the two runs, they are also intersected by a branch Creek, so that they are ABUNDANTLY WATERED. These stations have been occupied for several years, the country is good, and their character a fattening stations established.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise—
A superintendent's dwelling
Woolshed
Horse paddock
Excellent garden, stocked with some choice fruit trees
Two herding paddocks, one on each run
A stock yard, and
Several sheep station huts.
THE GRAZING CAPABILITIES are far in excess of the stock now on the run.
With the Toomcul and Gobongo Runs will be sold about 2500 HEAD OF CATTLE, well bred, and a large proportion of which are over two years old. These cattle are well broken to the run, and, as a proof of their docility and breeding, it may be mentioned that they can be ALL MUSTERED IN A COUPLE OF DAYS.
☞ These are two choice stations, within a comparatively short distance of a shipping port, and situate in a district which is daily gaining favour with the public. The cattle are quiet and good, and a large number of fat stock might be removed this season.
*** These runs were formerly occupied by Messrs. Jones, Mortimer and Anderson, and have been established several years.

CLEVELAND HOUSE. SYDNEY RAILWAY TERMINUS.
A most capacious and commodious Family Mansion, with extensive Cellarage and Out-Offices, and admirably adapted, both from situation and extent, either for
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
SPLENDID CITY RESIDENCE, or
LARGE EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—Half Cash, half Credit.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, on the ground, adjoining the Railway Terminus, in the city of Sydney, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 1st October,
That splendid city mansion, CLEVELAND HOUSE, containing the following extensive accommodation:—
ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Spacious front verandah, 10 feet wide, extending along two sides of the house; large entrance hall, with handsome staircase leading to the next floor; drawing-room, 36¾ feet by 17 feet 10 inches; dining-room, [illegible] feet by 19 feet; breakfast parlour, 17½ feet by [illegible] feet; library, 17½ feet by 12½ feet; and office, 8 feet by 7½ feet; also back verandah.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR are spacious landing and 6 large bedrooms: one, 24½ feet by 17 feet 10 inches; two, 17 feet 10 inches by 12½ feet, one, 16 feet 10 inches by 13 feet 2 inches; one, 17 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 9 inches; and the remaining one, 9 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 9 inches.
*** This floor is reached by two different staircases, one from the front entrance hall; the other, for the use of the domestics, in the rear of the house.
THE SERVANTS' OFFICES consist of kitchen, [illegible] feet by [illegible] feet, fitted with large range, oven, sink, &c.; pantry 15 feet by [illegible] feet, fitted with shelves; scullery, with fireplace in it, [illegible] feet by 7½ feet, with servants' room over it; also, stone-flagged dairy.
IN THE BASEMENT of the house are four large cellars, perhaps as fine as any in the city.
The Out-offices consist of a six stall stable, harness-room, and large open shed, weatherboard buildings, coachhouse, hay and corn store, with loft over, and coachman's residence, a range of stone buildings; also a bakehouse. These out-offices form two sides of a large court yard at the rear of the house. Behind it again is an outer yard, in which is a large pigeon and fowl house—a round building erected with brick.
CLEVELAND HOUSE is a substantial brick building on massive stone foundations. The rooms are all very lofty, with handsome ceilings, and the joiners' work of the very best cedar and workmanship. The whole in good repair, and fit for immediate occupation. The premises altogether occupy an area of about 2 roods and 10 perches.
☞ The particular attention of capitalists and parties in search of a First-class City Residence is called to the sale of Cleveland House and ground. As an investment intending purchasers would do well to bear in mind the various uses to which it could be appropriated. Almost adjoining the SYDNEY RAILWAY TERMINUS, it is in every respect, both from situation, large accommodation, and extensive cellarage, adapted for a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. There is, perhaps, no other building in or about the city more fitted for an EXTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT; and it requires but an examination of the premises to convince any one of its being a private residence second perhaps to none in the colony.
*** Intending purchasers will be furnished with cards to view the house, on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Observe.—The sale of Cleveland House, and the Cleveland Paddock Allotments, will take place on the ground, at 11 o'clock precisely, on MONDAY, 1st October.
Large plan now on view at the Room Pitt-street where [illegible] can be had.

FIRST GREAT SALE of the Manning River Company's Lands, at Cundletown, on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, 1855,

Town allotments	... ...	Block 1, Nos. 1 to 20
Ditto ditto	... ...	Block 2, Nos. 1 to 16
Ditto ditto	... ...	Block 3, Nos. 1 to 18
Ditto ditto	... ...	Block 4, Nos. 1 to 30
Ditto ditto	... ...	Block 9, Nos. 1 to 32
Ditto ditto	... ...	Block 10, Nos. 1 to 25
Villa allotments	... ...	Nos. 1 to 21
Market gardens	... ...	Nos. 1 to 12
Farms on Dumaresq Island	... ...	Nos. 12 to 22
Ditto on Oxley ditto	... ...	Nos. 1 to 6
Ditto on Jones ditto	... ...	Nos. 1 to 27

As per plans.
Terms: 20 per cent., cash deposit; the residue by bills at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with 7 per cent. interest.
Agents: John Croker, Esq., Cundletown
Messrs. [illegible], Walker, and Co., Sydney
Messrs. [illegible] and Wilks, Melbourne
Auctioneer, Mr. JEREMIAH LEDSAM, West Maitland.
The Company's steamers will sail for Cundletown.
[illegible], Captain [illegible], from Melbourne, on Monday, 15th October
Ditto, Ditto, from Sydney, on Saturday, 20th ditto
[illegible], Captain Martin, from Morpeth, on Saturday, 20th ditto
Ditto, Ditto, from Port Macquarie, on Tuesday, 23rd ditto
Captains [illegible] and Martin will undertake commissions for parties unable to attend.
Lithograph plans and further information may be obtained on application to the agents and auctioneer. See also Saturday's advertisement.

Race Horses.

FOR SALE by public auction, at CAMDEN on the 27th September, 1855,
Tonal, by Aaron, dam by Rachel by [illegible], grandam Amelia by Problem, Problem by Thearion. Tonal was foaled October 18th, 1850.
Kaffir, by Aaron out of Kate, by Baron Were, foaled 1st November, 1851. Kaffir won the Trial Stakes at Homebush, 1854, and the Consolation Stakes at Campbelltown in meeting.

Important and Unreserved Sale at NARELLAN, on MONDAY, 1st October.

MR. JOHN SHEA, of Campbelltown, has received instructions from Mr. Walters, who is about to retire from business, to sell by public auction, on the premises, at Narellan, on MONDAY, 1st October,
The entire stock of a general store, with the right of lease of premises for three years and a half.
The stock consists of a general assortment such as is suitable for a country general store; also household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, mattresses, chiffonier, chest of drawers, tables, chairs, washstands, toilet glasses, pictures, &c., kitchen utensils, [illegible], cart and harness, guns and revolvers, carpenter's tools, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise; and also a splendid team of five draught horses, with dray and harness complete.
Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at eleven o'clock sharp.
A luncheon will be provided.

OPENING OF THE MANNING RIVER.
FIRST GREAT SALE.
WEDNESDAY, 24th October, 1855, on the Ground.
THE CHOICEST ALLOTMENTS IN CUNDLETOWN.
VILLA ALLOTMENTS AND MARKET GARDENS.
ALLUVIAL "FARMS," on the BANKS of the RIVER.

MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has received instructions from the DIRECTORS of the MANNING RIVER COMPANY to sell by public auction, on the ground, at CUNDLETOWN, Manning River, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1855, at Eleven o'clock a.m.,
These choice and valuable portions of their "MAGNIFICENT PROPERTIES" on that river, the particulars of which are subjoined.
First:—
ALLOTMENTS IN CUNDLETOWN.
Block 1.—Twenty allotments. Nos. 1 to 20. Having each 66 feet and 99 feet frontages respectively to River, Queen, Main, and Queen streets, and depths varying from 132 feet to 132 feet.
Block 2.—Sixteen allotments, Nos. 1 to 16. Having each 66 feet and 99 feet frontages to Main, Queen, High streets and Market-square, and depths varying from 100 feet to 132 feet.
Block 3.—Eighteen allotments. Nos. 1 to 18. Having each 66 feet and 99 feet frontages to High, Queen, George, Crown streets and St. Patrick's-square; depths varying from 100 feet to 132 feet.
Block 4.—Thirty allotments. Nos. 1 to 30. Having each 66 feet and 99 feet frontages to High, Queen, George, Victoria streets and St. Patrick's-square; depths varying from 132 feet to 132 feet.
Block 9.—Thirty-two allotments. Nos. 1 to 32. Having each 66 feet and 99 feet frontages to High, Queen, Main, Victoria streets and Victoria-square; depths varying from 132 feet to 132 feet.
Block 10.—Twenty-five allotments. Nos. 1 to 25. Having each 66 feet and 99 feet frontages to Main, Queen, River streets and Victoria-square; depths varying from 100 feet to 132 feet.
On some of these allotments are buildings suitable for a first-class hotel, for shops, and for other purposes.
CUNDLETOWN
Is destined by nature to become one of the most important towns in the colony. It is already (since the opening of the river by steam communication) rapidly progressing. A circle of ten miles drawn round the township includes more agricultural soil of the richest description than could, perhaps, be found in the same compass in any other part of the world; and, within the same distance, there is frontage to river and canal navigation of upwards of one hundred miles, the produce of all which is easily conveyed to the township, which thus forms the focus of an immense agricultural population. It is situate at the junction of the river navigation from Sydney, and land carriage to the Hanging Rock and Rocky River Diggings, the important district of New England, and, indeed, to all the northern districts, Darling Downs, Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, &c., &c. It possesses every requisite for a township of the first magnitude. Gentle elevation, firm building ground, good brick earth, abundance of wood and pure fresh water, a genial and healthy climate, and a surrounding prosperous peasantry.
Second.
VILLA ALLOTMENTS AND MARKET GARDENS.
Twenty-one VILLA ALLOTMENTS adjoining the township on the banks of the Dawson, at its junction with the Manning, comprising from 3 to 20 acres each, beautifully situated for residences, and also suitable for boat building and other purposes requiring river frontage.
Twelve MARKET GARDENS on Dumaresq Island, opposite the township, of the richest and most productive vegetable mould, and the produce from which can be placed in the Sydney market by the STEAMERS, which call from the door, nearly as rapidly, and much more easily, than from the gardens of Botany, Kissing Point, &c.
Third.
ALLUVIAL FARMS.
Eleven FARMS on Dumaresq Island, Nos. 12 to 22, varying from 20 to 50 acres each, with river frontage unsurpassed for beauty of situation, quality of soil, and close to the township.
Six FARMS on Oxley Island, Nos. 1 to 6, containing from 20 to [illegible] acres each, with river frontage, and of similar soil to those on Dumaresq Island.
Twenty-seven FARMS on Jones' Island, Nos. 1 to 27, consisting of from 17 to 50 acres each, all possessing frontages to the river and Gini Gini Creek, and all of rich alluvial soil.
TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
Terms—20 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; residue by bills at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, bearing 7 per cent. interest from day of sale.
Mr. Ledsam feels it impossible for him to do justice to the proprietors in announcing this great sale. The opportunity is one which rarely occurs. The Manning River, which has till lately been closed, has now been opened by regular steam communication, conveying the farm and dairy produce, pigs, poultry, &c., &c., to the Sydney and Melbourne markets; and that which before was a luxuriant wilderness of tangle brush, magnificent cedar, and beautiful creepers, is now fast becoming the garden of the colony. Those who purchase the splendid properties and estates now to be submitted to the hammer will secure for their children at small comparative cost, a rich and valuable inheritance.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The Commercial Bank v. Panton.

ON THURSDAY next, the 27th of September instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises of the above-named defendant, at Rookwood, near St. Mary's, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a number of horses, horned cattle, agricultural implements, household furniture, &c., &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied.
Parramatta, 25th September, 1855.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

We have commercial advices from Victoria, by the Yarra Yarra, to the 22nd instant. The return of the Customs Revenue for the Port of Melbourne, for the week ending the 15th instant, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy, 13,546 gallons	5773	9	2
Rum, 3791 ditto	1896	11	0
Gin, 4940 ditto	2370	6	7
Whisky, 1783 ditto	891	13	0
Cordials, 61 ditto	45	5	1
Other spirits, 111 ditto	56	16	0
Sugar, 1163 cwt.	516	15	10
Wine, 2017 gallons	201	14	0
Beer, 17,932 ditto	448	1	0
Tea, 54,878 lbs.	1636	10	6
Coffee, 1238 ditto	18	11	8
Tobacco, 28,153 ditto	2815	4	0
Cigars, 8861 ditto	884	5	7
Gold, 72,393 oz.	9049	3	1
Total duties	£26,759	4	0
Overtime	157	1	0
Tonnage	120	3	0
Other moneys	2	1	6
Total Revenue	£27,037	9	0
Pilot board—Pilotage	466	0	10
Immigration board—Passenger rate	115	13	6

The officially declared value of the exports from Melbourne for the week ending at the above date was £312,494; of the imports, £139,140.

The Government escorts from Mount Alexander and Ballaarat delivered at the Melbourne Gold Office on Friday last, 48,698 ounces, 4 dwts. of gold dust.

The *Argus* of Saturday last reports the gold market as exceedingly dull; the prices remaining at £3 16s. per ounce. Entries for shipment of 3587 ounces were passed on Friday at the Customs; of which 1300 were for Calcutta by the Hindoo; and 2252 ounces for Hong Kong by the Tremelga.

The arrival of the Robert and Betsy, from the Mauritius, on the 21st, had added to the Melbourne sugar market 2734 bags. The Lion was reported at the Heads with a full cargo of tea. At the last public sales of Mauritius sugars, the prices obtained were from £28 to £36 per ton; loaf sugar, 4¾d. per lb. Manila cigars, No. 3, were quoted at 44s.; No. 2, 85s. Van Diemen's Land flour had been sold at £35 10s. to £38.

In our own markets we have no transactions of importance to report to-day. Until the arrival of the English mails very little business of consequence will be done. To-morrow (Wednesday) will be observed as a general holiday by the mercantile community, in honour of the occasion of the public opening of the railway between Sydney and Parramatta.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 27th of June state that there were, at last accounts from Shanghae, no teas available for Australia. The market had been swept by purchasers for Russia, who had taken up 40,000 chests to be forwarded by the overland route. They add, that the present season's export for Australia may, therefore, be considered closed, and shows a much less quantity than at the same period last year. There were no ships loading for the colonies at Shanghae. At Hong Kong the Joseph Somes was advertised to come on the berth for Sydney. Exchange, Hong Kong on London was quoted 4s. 9¼d. to 4s. 9½d. Shanghae, 6s. 2½d. to 6s. 3d.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS DAY.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Increased Fees on Sale of Spirits Bill; second reading.
Consideration of Governor-General's Message No. 56, with Live Stock Assessment Bill.
Marriage Bill Reported; adoption of the Report.

CRICKET.

A match at this good old English game was played on Thursday 20th instant, between the Myttagong and Berrima Clubs, on grounds belonging to Mrs. Kell, Prince Albert Inn, near Berrima. The greatest good humour prevailed during the game, which was decided in favour of the Myttagong, with three wickets to go down. After the play, both parties adjourned to Mrs. Kell's and partook of an excellent dinner served up in her usual first-rate style, and to which ample justice was done. Annexed is the statement of the innings:—

BERRIMA CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Blackshaw, b by J. Jones	15	b by J. Jones	0
J. Harmfield, b by J. Jones	9	b by J. Loseby	0
Neal, (run out)	3	b by T. Loseby	1
Higgins, b by T. Loseby	3	b by T. Loseby	6
J. Chapman, b by J. Jones	6	c by Brown	0
Levey, c by Nimmet	0	(not out)	0
B. Chapman, b by T. Loseby	0	b by J. Jones	3
W. Harmfield, b by J. Jones	0	c by Griffiths	3
M'Mahon, (not out)	3	(run out)	0
Larkins, c by J. Jones	0	c by Chalker	11
W. Chapman, b by T. Loseby	0	b by Loseby	9
Byes	4	Byes	1
Total	43	Total	37
			43
		Total runs	80

MYTTAGONG CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Nimmet, b by W. Harmfield	3	b by W. Harmfield	4
Chalker, (run out)	7	b by W. Harmfield	1
T. Loseby, b by J. Chapman	12	b by Blackshaw	1
J. Jones, b by W. Harmfield	7	b by W. Harmfield	0
Griffiths, b by W. Harmfield	7	c by Larkins	1
Brown, c by J. Chapman	1	b by Blackshaw	10
J. Loseby, b by Harmfield	5	(not out)	4
Randell, (run out)	1	b by Blackshaw	5
Keith, b by W. Harmfield	0	(not out)	7
R. Jones, (not out)	0		
Douglass, c by Blackshaw	0		
Byes	6	Byes	4
Wide ball	1		
Total	47	Total	39
			47
		Total runs	86

Commercial Statistics of Melbourne.—The *Argus* of Saturday last says, a new publication under the above title was brought out this morning by Messrs. Sands and Kenny. The statistics are compiled by Mr. John Shillinglaw, from reliable sources, and are placed before us in a striking tabular form. The principal articles of import are taken separately, and, by means of diagrams, the range of the supplies and of the market prices is clearly set forth for every month between May 1854 and July 1855. By merely glancing at any one of these diagrams—take flour for an instance—it is at once apparent when the supplies were above the average and when below, and the prices are at the same time equally plain. There is a great amount of ingenuity manifest in the method of the compilation, and of care in the details, and the publication is one that deserves such an amount of support as will lead to its continuance in an enlarged form. We heartily wish Mr. Shillinglaw success in his undertaking.

Coroner's Inquests.—An inquest was held on Monday last, before the Coroner, Mr. Brenan, at the Greenwood Tree Inn, Paddington, touching the death of a female named Eliza M'Caffrey, aged forty years. It appeared that the deceased was a widow, and was the mother of two children. She got a living for herself and children by taking in washing. She was of temperate habits, and had been complaining for the past three months of a pain in her heart. On Sunday morning last she had a fit, and in about ten minutes after expired. Nesbitt Heffernan, surgeon of the 11th Regiment, proved the cause of death to have been from disease of the heart, which had been of long standing. Verdict, Died by the visitation of God.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at the Three Tuns Tavern, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, touching the death of a man named John Sawtell. It appeared that he was in the employ of Mr. Youl, at North Head. On Thursday forenoon last, whilst engaged in quarrying some stone, a large piece fell upon him, and inflicted such severe injuries that he died from the effects at the Infirmary, on Sunday. Verdict, Died from injuries accidentally received.

Drayton.—His Excellency the Governor-General has, by a proclamation in Tuesday's *Government Gazette*, directed that the provisions of the Act for regulating the police in certain towns, and for preventing nuisances, &c., be extended to the town of Drayton, in the county of Aubigny.

Albury.—September 12. From J. Dight, Esq.; damages 3s. each: Spotted cow, off ear cut, no brand legible. Red and white cow, DK over LF, DP over ∞ off rump and ribs, B over 8 over 8, off shoulder. Brown cow, near ear cut, no legible brands. Black cow, white back, CM off rump; calf by her side. Also, from Mr. Calder's station; damages 7s 6d. each: Bay horse, like B3 or O near shoulder. If not released in 14 days from the above they will be sold. W. Waite IIs.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE FOR OCTOBER, 1855.

SYDNEY STATION.

Dist. Miles.	Stations.	Down Trains.—Mixed. a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Noon	p.m.	p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Fares from Sydney. 1 cl.	2 cl.	3 cl.	Dogs.	Parcels not exceeding 12 lbs.	28 lbs.
	Trains leave—															
0	Sydney	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	3.0	5.15	9.0	2.0	4.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Newtown	6.7	8.7	10.7	12.7	3.7	5.22	9.7	2.7	4.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Ashfield	6.16	8.16	10.16	12.16	3.16	5.31	9.16	2.16	4.16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Burwood	6.24	8.24	10.24	12.24	3.24	5.39	9.24	2.24	4.24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Homebush	6.30	8.30	10.30	12.30	3.30	5.45	9.30	2.30	4.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Parramatta ... Arrival	6.43	8.43	10.43	12.43	3.43	5.57	9.43	2.43	4.43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PARRAMATTA STATION.

Dist. Miles.	Stations.	Up Trains.—Mixed. a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Fares from Parramatta. 1 cl.	2 cl.	3 cl.	Dogs.	Parcels not exceeding 12 lbs.	28 lbs.
	Trains leave—															
0	Parramatta	7.0	9.0	11.0	2.0	4.0	6.15	10.0	3.0	5.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Homebush	7.15	9.15	11.15	2.15	4.15	6.30	10.15	3.15	5.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Burwood	7.21	9.21	11.21	2.21	4.21	6.36	10.21	3.21	5.21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ashfield	7.27	9.27	11.27	2.27	4.27	6.42	10.27	3.27	5.27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Newtown	7.36	9.36	11.36	2.36	4.36	6.51	10.36	3.36	5.36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Sydney ... Arrival	7.43	9.43	11.43	2.43	4.43	6.57	10.43	3.43	5.43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N.B.—The above fares include free conveyance by special railway omnibuses to and from the Sydney and Parramatta Stations.

Passengers by the first class carriage will be allowed to take with them 100 lbs. weight of personal luggage *free of charge*.

Ditto second class, 60 lbs. ditto.

Ditto third class, 40 lbs. ditto.

By order of the Commissioners for Railways,

CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT SOUTH HEAD,

From 18th to 24th September, 1855.

Date.		Barometer. 9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	Attached Thermometer. 9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer. 9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	Wet.	Register. Maxim.	Minim.
Tu.	18	29.625	29.522	29.600	29.681	62	67	62	59	64	66	63	55	65	68	54
Wed.	19	29.700	29.644	29.683	29.732	57	61	59	59	56	63	58	54	59	63	47
Th.	20	29.700	29.731	29.754	29.790	57	63	60	58	56	64	60	53	60	64	45
Fri.	21	29.796	29.470	29.695	29.750	60	67	63	55	60	66	52	56	63	66	50
Sat.	22	29.810	29.760	29.770	29.790	55	57	56	56	52	55	54	53	65	56	46
Sun.	23	29.921	29.957	29.973	30.006	56	58	56	56	56	58	58	51	53	58	50
Mon.	24	30.015	29.904	29.900	29.905	59	64	63	61	56	60	62	60	63	66	49

WEATHER.

Tuesday, 18th.—[Moon's age, 7 days; Wind, W., W.S.W.] Morning, fresh breeze from westward, increased a.m. and blew in strong gales for some hours middle part, dropping again to a moderate wind before sunset; clear dry atmosphere all day. Night, light airs.

Wednesday, 19th.—[Wind, W.S.W., S.W. by W.] Light winds and clear delightful weather all day and night. Air, dry and bracing morning and evening.

Thursday, 20th.—[Wind, Westerly by S.] Fresh breeze early morning, sank a.m. to light breeze, which prevailed through the day. Bright and pleasant weather throughout.

Friday, 21st.—[Wind, W. by S., W., W.N.W., N.W., W.] Morning, calm and bright. Wind arose forenoon from north-west and blew fresh for a while middle part—of a very mild warm character. Sky partially clouded and hazy. Lightning throughout the eastern sky in the evening.

Saturday, 22nd.—[Wind, W., N.W., N.W. to W.; rain inappreciable.] Forenoon and middle part fresh breeze; clear and pleasant weather. Between 3 and 4 nimbus gathered from the N.W., and some passing showers. Subsequently fine sunny weather again.

Sunday, 23rd.—[Wind, W. by S., SW., S.] Morning strong west wind, sharp dry atmosphere; a.m., wind southed, but remained quite light all day; atmosphere cold and clear.

Monday, 24th.—[Wind, West by N., N. by E., N., N.N.E.] Morning calm and beautifully clear; wind freshened a.m. to strong breeze, which prevailed all the rest of the day, getting coarse after sunset. Some partial clouds. By 10 o'clock, wind had died away.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

(From the Goulburn Chronicle of Saturday.)

Goulburn Mechanics' Institute.—The building committee of the institution have, during the week, issued a circular having reference to the proposed erection of a suitable building on the site granted by the Government for that purpose. There are few who will be prepared to deny that the work in which the gentlemen of the building committee are engaged is of the most useful character. The inconveniences attendant upon the present temporary accommodation possessed by the Institute are apparent to every member; whilst it is no less certain that the want of an edifice combining a commodious lecture-hall, with library, and reading and class rooms, is one of the greatest drawbacks with which the managers of the institution have to contend in their efforts to increase the number of its members and to enlarge the circle of its operations. At present Goulburn does not possess a public room adapted for lectures, concerts, and public meetings unconnected with an hotel. We should be glad to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of an edifice in which our townsmen might assemble for discussion of public affairs, or on occasions of festive enjoyment, by whomsoever projected; and to our minds the proposition could not come in a more pleasing form than when emanating from such a confessedly useful institution as that whose committee now make an appeal to the public for pecuniary assistance. We have no doubt that it will meet with a general response, and that the building committee will not be crippled in their undertaking by any withholding of the sinews of war.

Cattle Stealing.—A lad, about fifteen years of age, named Richard Lynam, was brought before the police magistrate and Mr. Maitland, on Friday, charged with cattle stealing, the prosecutor being Lieutenant Woore, of Pomeroy. From the evidence, it appeared that, on Sunday, the 9th instant, William Oxley, a storekeeper in Mr. Woore's employment, saw three steers belonging to Mr. Woore (apparently very much heated), running up a hill on the sheep run, followed by a lad on horseback, who seemed to be driving them. This person he recognised in the prisoner. When the stranger saw Oxley, he desisted from pursuing the cattle, and galloped off in another direction. The steers were attached to the milking herd at the Pomeroy farm, which is situated about five miles from the place where he had witnessed the circumstances narrated. Some of Mr. Woore's cattle are very wild, but the animals in question were none of these, and it was not likely, therefore, that they had strayed. The only other witness was a lad named Robert M'Lachlan, who had seen some horseman, whom he "took to be" the prisoner, riding from the direction of Mr. Woore's estate, on the Sunday on which the alleged offence was committed. It seems that he had given a more positive statement as to identity to Mr. Oxley, and in answer to questions from Mr. Walsh, he said that his father, who is a publican, had held conversation with him, and had exhorted him to be careful in what he said upon the point. Lynam's father lives about five miles from Mr. M'Lachlan's public-house. In reply to Mr. Denishy, the boy said his father had warned him not to be too sure that the prisoner was the person he had seen, but at the same time, told him to speak the truth. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions, but admitted to bail.

Assault and Battery.—On Wednesday, a lad named Macarthy, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued some months back, was arrested, a very few minutes after his arrival in town, by Pagett and Enoes. He is charged with having, in conjunction with another young man, named Lynam, on the 15th of February last, at Grabben Gullen, committed a rape upon the person of Helen Burke, and also with having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel and other property. A reward of £10 had been offered by Hugh Burke for his apprehension. The prisoner was brought before the Goulburn Bench on Thursday, and remanded till the following Tuesday, to enable the police to secure the attendance of necessary witnesses. There were two horses in the possession of Macarthy when taken, and there is a strong suspicion that he did not come honestly by them.

Braidwood.—Business of every kind is very brisk in this district. Several buildings are about to be finished, and others in preparation to be commenced—with the appearance of a rich and plentiful harvest, that will not fail to reward the labours and toil of the industrious settler. The gold diggings are paying exceedingly well in every direction around the neigh[illegible] —About ten days ago there was a sale of Lands, of town allotments, which was very numerously attended. The bidding was brisk and spirited: the prices realised were enormous, considering the inland position of the town, averaging from £25 to £50 for half-acre allotments on the outskirts of the town. This is principally owing to the fact that the Clyde road was some time ago commenced from both ends, having been surveyed and approved by Sir Thomas Mitchell. The settlers are in full expectation of it being open within the short time of three months, when they will be brought within 30 miles land carriage of steam communication with Sydney. The new road is said to be generally level, with good pasturage and water for teams all through—somewhat similar to the mail road from Braidwood to Goulburn.

Gundagai.—It may be hailed as a happy sign of the improvement of our town when rumour reports the probability of a church being erected, and, as such an intimation has been current, it may not be amiss to offer a few suggestions for promoting so desirable an object. The subscription lists for its erection have been liberally responded to by the inhabitants, who have shown how welcomely the project has been received. Still no meeting that I can hear of has taken place on the subject, and it is therefore expedient for the success of the undertaking that our worthy P.M., and a few of our resident gentry, should bestir themselves, and form a committee for fulfilling the desired end. By taking such steps the proposed site might be obtained, and probable cost arrived at, in order that the inhabitants may have the charge for the edifice before them, and the certainty of its speedy completion would be soon perceptible in their liberal donations. It is sad to reflect on the apathy shown in the erection of the school-house, which is still standing in a skeleton state. From the want of education here, the completion of the building would form another object for the committee's attention, and quickly set aside the sarcastic remarks of parties passing through our rapidly improving town.—A police trooper named Ginnity, brother to the sergeant at Adelong Creek, was riding a few days back, from Bungor's Inn to Gundagai, and being mounted on a spirited horse, he was thrown, after he had proceeded about two miles on his journey. It appears that the horse bucked, and threw him against a tree, the branches of which were overhanging. He was found in an insensible state, and conveyed to an adjacent public-house, messengers being at once despatched for medical aid. There were, happily, two surgeons in attendance early on the ensuing morning. At first, but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery. Dr. Legge has been in close attendance upon him since the accident; and we are happy to hear that the poor fellow, at the early part of the week, seemed fast improving, and that he has continued progressing towards recovery ever since. The accident caused quite a sensation amongst the diggers, by whom he was highly esteemed.—The country presents a most beautiful appearance. The banks of the Murrumbidgee are richly verdant; and there is abundant feed for cattle now. Spring seems to have fairly set in. The cold weather and snow-storms for a week or two since have left us, and it is now like the middle of summer.

Goulburn Markets, September 21.—Flour, first quality, by the ton, £50; seconds, £49; ration, £48; if less than a ton, £1 extra will be charged. Bran, 4s. per bushel. The millers do not quote the price of wheat.

VICTORIA.

By the Yarra Yarra we have papers from Melbourne to Saturday, the 22nd instant. We quote underneath the chief articles of interest:—

Destructive Fire in Swanston Street.—About twenty minutes to five o'clock, on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Connell, wholesale grocer, Swanston-street South. The alarm appears to have been first given by two lads who discovered flames issuing from the front of the store. The Town Hall bell was rung, and the very active and intelligent body of men, the Insurance Company's Fire Brigade, were immediately on the alert, and lost no time in getting to the burning premises. The Prince Albert, Victoria, North Melbourne, and Corporation engines speedily arrived, and a good supply of water was obtained from the Lonsdale-street taps, the water from which was allowed by the turncock to flow into the kennels. An entrance was effected at the rear of the store, and although from the large quantity of goods piled up in the front part, and from which the firemen were separated by an immense body of flame, the destruction of property was necessarily very great; yet, through the highly commendable exertions of the men of the various fire brigades, goods, as it is supposed, to the value of £2000 and upwards were saved. The walls being of iron, as usual, withered up and fell in. The adjoining houses were for some time in considerable danger, but the efforts of the firemen were successful in confining the flames to the premises upon which they originated. The cause of the fire is unknown, and Mr. Connell states that no one had any business in the store after seven o'clock in the evening. There was a number of cases of lucifers stored with other goods, which consisted of spirits, wines, and groceries; and it is supposed that some of the matches must have been ignited by rats running over them. Mr. Connell's loss will be very heavy, although he was insured in the Launceston and Colonial Fire Offices,—in the former to the amount of £2000 on the stock; and in the latter £2500 on the stock, and £1000 on the building. The value of the stock, it is said, was £8000.

Lola Montes.—Why the stage of the Theatre Royal (says the *Argus*) should have been selected for a public exhibition of the kind which took place on Wednesday evening, we cannot imagine. Although far from admiring the entertainments with which the public of this city have for the last week been nightly treated, at what we once hoped to call our national theatre, we have hitherto abstained from commenting upon them; but after the exhibition of last evening it would be criminal on our part to continue to be silent, when such a course of conduct might be construed into a merely negative objection to such scenes as that presented by Madame Lola Montes. We feel called upon to denounce, in terms of unmeasured reprobation, the performances in which that lady last evening figured. We do not intend to enter into details. The crowded attendance at the theatre will understand our motive for not doing so. The conclusion, however, at which we arrive is this:—If the management of the Theatre Royal aim at securing public patronage by such performances, they have no right to insult respectable ladies by inviting their attendance; and, if scenes of the kind are ever to be repeated, we consider that the interference of the authorities is imperatively called for to put them down as a nuisance, and as utterly subversive of all ideas of public morality.

Infanticide.—The *Age* says,—We find the following in the Melbourne correspondence of the *Geelong Advertiser*.—"I have heard it said that it has become no uncommon thing for nightmen, on emptying cesspools, to find the remains of an infant deposited there; and that, instead of making the fact known to the police, they treat it as a matter not worth the trouble of enquiring into, and consign the remains to the nightcart, from whence it is shot with other rubbish into the manure depot." This statement is almost too horrible to be believed, and if a single instance of such practice could be substantiated, ought to be severely punished; but it does seem in a great measure borne out by the discoveries of the bodies of infants that have from time to time been made in the vicinity of the manure depot in different stages of putrefaction.

The Three Bushrangers.—James Condon, Alexander Henry Jackson, alias Spratts, and John Dixon, the three notorious bushrangers, who have been confined in the Ballaarat gaol since some time previous to the last General Sessions, were yesterday again brought up at the police court, on remand, in expectation that further evidence would be produced against them. As, however, two witnesses, who were present when Mr. Rutherford was shot at and robbed by the above-named desperadoes, have not yet arrived, though daily expected by Mr. Foster, further enquiry was again postponed for six days. The bushrangers are quite young men; and one of them, Condon, appeared before the Court in handcuffs and leg-irons. Their long imprisonment does not seem to have affected their health; but as the evidence already preferred against them is of the strongest nature, it is not probable that their punishment will terminate with their present incarceration.—*Ballaarat Times.*

Melbourne "Punch" Punched.—The "Scene in the Streets" in our contemporary's issue of this week, has provoked another "scene" in the vicinity of the *Punch* office, and will result in another in the Police Court this morning. It appears that some time on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Bernal, late gold commissioner, fancying himself the person represented by that huge arrangement of hair in the sketch entitled "A Scene in the Streets," "pitched into" Mr. Sinnett for the same. Mr. Bernal was accompanied at the time by a Mr. Curtis Candor, and Mr. Edgar Ray has obtained a summons to-day for that Mr. Curtis Candor did assault him, the aforesaid Edgar Ray. Mr. Ray is the printer of *Punch*, and so both the editor and printer have received sundry punchings, we are informed, with a whip, from these prominent individuals. The matter is to be fully investigated at the City Police Court.

Patriotic Fund.—The trustees have remitted, per Kent, a further sum of £860 to the Secretary-at-War, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

The Late Earthquake.—A Geelong correspondent of the *Argus* observes, in referring to the commotion of the earth, which was experienced in Victoria on the morning of the 17th instant:—"When the shock occurred, I was engaged reading, my watch hanging within two feet of my face. The time was 2.49 a.m.; the duration of the tremor rather less than half a minute, comprising six or seven rapid undulations, accompanied by a rumbling noise, such as would be made by the shooting of a large heap of stones as heard from a distance of a *few* hundred yards. Sound and shock, in my opinion, were both simultaneous, coming from a N.E. direction: both reached their maximum at the same time—rumbling audibly about six seconds after the shock, by which time it sank in the distance, S.W., and became inaudible. A short time after, a cool breeze, resembling such as generally succeeds a clap of thunder, swept up from Corio Bay.—In New South Wales, at the Braidwood diggings about the middle of March, 1852, I remember to have experienced a shock of about similar intensity. It came from the south, was accompanied by a similar rumble, and my impression was, its focus was somewhere in the Australian Alps. In the event of such being the case on this last occasion, the inhabitants of Port Albert and Albury may have experienced shocks, which, in one case, would probably come from the north, in the other, from the south."

Aboriginal Disturbances in Gipps Land.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter of the Surveyor in charge of the Gipps Land District:—Since my last report I have seen other individuals from the Omeo Gold Fields, who corroborate the statements made therein. A large party of blacks, numbering between one and two hundred, have come down from the upper part of this and the neighbouring districts, to retaliate the onslaught made on the Swan Reach tribe some time back. They left their "gins" and old men somewhere on this side of the Snowy River, and came in a strong body to the neighbourhood of Sale; they named five aboriginals whom they expressed their determination to murder, and intimated to the authorities that if interfered with by the police, they would fire on them. They induced four blacks, who usually remain on Mr. M'Millan's station, to join them; but after proceeding some distance, one of them deserted, and reported that the other three had been killed. This, however, turns out to be incorrect. They followed up their intended victims to Tarraville, but these have managed to keep concealed, and are as yet undiscovered, whilst the invading party are now on their return to their native country. The police started after them, kept in the same locality, and have succeeded in preventing a collision; but I am afraid the evil day is only postponed, and that they will not be satisfied until they have spilled some blood. I myself unexpectedly came on their camp one night, and had a 'yabber' with them; I have seldom seen a finer body of blacks. They robbed one shepherd's hut, but aver their intention not to molest the 'whites' unless interfered with.—*Herald.*

Linton Diggings.—There seems to prevail a settled conviction that as summer advances these rich gold-fields will be more fully developed. A new gully has been opened at the head of Bloomer's Gully, which is paying some parties well. The gully is very narrow, and will not last long. There is also a movement to a place called Norton's Flat, about two miles from this. There are a great many Chinese at work; also a good sprinkling of Europeans. The sinking is very shallow, and there appears to be a boundless field for surfacing. I am told by a resident that all are making good wages, although the late inclement weather has caused things to look rather gloomy, yet upon the whole I think there is a decided improvement. People seem satisfied and tired of rushing about, which has been greatly in vogue lately. Substantial tenements are here and there giving evidence of permanent occupation. During the late rain a hole in Nuggetty Gully fell in, burying three poor fellows who were below in the drive. After much difficulty they were rescued from their dangerous position. Two of them were severely injured; the third escaped with a few bruises. I could not ascertain their names. Trade is very dull, and hawkers are scouring the diggings in all directions; and the poor storekeepers, who pay heavy licenses and are at great expense, are deprived of their legitimate trade.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

NEW ZEALAND.

OTAGO.

Papers to the 28th of August have come to hand.

During the past week, (says the *Witness* of 11th August), the Provincial Council has had under consideration the Land Regulations. The only important alterations made have been the unanimous adoption of a clause, retaining in the hands of the Government a right to make roads through all lands to be hereafter sold, and giving the Waste Land Board power to compensate parties for any injury they may sustain. The decision of the Board to be final and conclusive.

On the question of "Responsible Government," the same paper observes that a despatch from Sir George Grey, the Secretary for the Colonies, addressed to the officer administering the Government, had been received. It expresses, in the most courtly style, the severest censure in his Excellency's policy which such documents can convey, and with the bitterest satire, expressing a belief that his Excellency acted to the best of his ability. The policy put forward by his Excellency in August, 1854, was of such a peculiar nature that some such reply was naturally to be expected; but the despatch is chiefly valuable as showing the views of the Home Government on the subject of "Responsible Government" in the conduct of the affairs of New Zealand; indeed it seems to express surprise that the matter should have been referred home at all, as Sir George Grey clearly points out that it was entirely in the power of the General Assembly, by its vote alone, to have established "Responsible Government:" and although the fourth paragraph seems to imply that the matter may yet have to be referred home, it is clear that it is so inconsistent with the distinct opinion expressed, that no legislative enactment is required—that it can only be looked upon as a sort of polite endeavour to shield his Excellency from being worsted upon all points by his opponents; for Sir George Grey's despatch is an epitome of the whole arguments used by the majority of the House of Representatives, and could not have been more distinctly and emphatically expressed had Sir George been one of that body. Thus, then, this important matter may be taken as finally settled; and although it is useless to dwell upon the subject, we cannot but sincerely regret that even the small minority who were induced to change their opinions after their first vote in the Assembly upon "Responsible Government" should have been so deceived and misled, and that thereby we should have suffered a year of confusion, difficulties, and delay from an imbecile general Government, and that, instead of this important matter being settled in an Assembly, with a full attendance of the members from all the Provinces it high spirits, it should be left to be put in force by a mere remnant of the former Assembly, and to run the risk of being seriously compromised by the undue preponderance of members from one Province, and that Province the one of all others in which Government influence has wrought its most baneful effects.

We understand that subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund are still being received, and upwards of £40 has been subscribed in the Tokomairiro.

WELLINGTON MARKETS.—September 8.

The Mills.—In consequence of advices from Sydney showing a downward tendency in the flour market, prices have declined here. No alteration, however has taken place in the price of wheat. The following are the prices of flour, grain, &c., quoted at the different mills: Fine flour, £42 per ton; second quality ditto, £40; pollard, £14 per ton; bran, 2s per bushel; wheat, 16s to 18s 6d per bushel, scarce.

Butchers' Meat.—The market has been well supplied both with beef and mutton this week. There has also been a good supply of lamb and veal. The following are the prices quoted:—Beef and mutton are selling from 7d to 9d per lb; veal, 9d to 10d ditto; pork, 9d ditto; lamb, 9d ditto; sucking pigs (none).

Poultry and Dairy Produce.—Fowls, 5s 6d to 7s per pair; ducks, 8s to 7s ditto; geese, 8s to 9s each (scarce); turkeys, 9s to 14s each (scarce); pigeons (a plentiful supply), 1s to 1s 6d each; eggs, 2s to 2s 6d per dozen; fresh butter (a good supply), 2s to 2s 4d per lb; salt ditto, 1s 6d ditto; cheese, 1s 6d ditto; bacon, 1s 6d ditto (very little in the market).

Vegetables.—Potatoes, 14s per cwt.; turnips, 8s to 7s per cwt.; carrots, 7s. per cwt.; cabbages from 1s 6d to 2s 6d per dozen, celery 6d per head, onions 6d per lb. (scarce).

Timber and Building Materials.—Boards, 18s to 25s per 100 feet; scantling, 18s ditto; shingles, 25s to 30s per 1000; bricks, 50s to 60s ditto; lime, 2s 9d per bushel; palings, 14s per 100; posts, 1s 3d each; rails, 1s 3d per pair; firewood, 42s per cord.

DUNEDIN MARKETS.

Retail Prices Current, July 28, 1855.

First flour, per 100 lbs., 45s, seconds, 35s; bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 1s 4d; wheat, per bushel, 13s to 14s; oats, 5s to 6s; bran, 1s 6d.

Beef, 7d to 8d per lb.; mutton, 8d to 7d; fresh butter, 1s 6d; ground coffee, 1s 6d; raw ditto, 1s 2d; tea, 2s 6d; raw sugar, 4½d to 5d; loaf sugar, 7d to 8d; mould candles, 1s; cheese, 1s to 1s 4d; milk, per quart, 6d; potatoes, per ton, £7 to £8; eggs, per dozen, 1s 6d; sawn timber, 20s to 21s per 100 feet; shingles, 25s to 30s per 1000; firewood, per cord, 20s.

Leaving Well Alone.—Mrs. Partington says she can't imagine why captains of ships should talk so frequently about "doubling the Cape," and wants to know why they can't let well alone, and leave the Cape single as Nature designed it!

Death of a Descendant of Meg Merrilies.—Meg Gordon, a relict of William Young, died at Greenlaw, on the 21st of February, aged eighty. William Young and his gipsy progenitors have been known for generations all along the Borders of Scotland and England, either as horners, muggers, or besom and basket makers. His relict, Meg Gordon, belongs to the same race, and is a lineal descendant of the Meg Merilees or Jean Gordon, one of the principal characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel of Guy Mannering. She, like many of her tribe, either had, or pretended to have, a knowledge of palmistry. The relict of Dandie Dinmont died at Saawdon, East Lothian, on the 30th of January; Mrs. Janet Wilson, aged seventy-two, relict of Mr. James Davidson, farmer, Hindlee, Roxburghshire. It was at the hospitable farmhouse of Hindlee, that Sir Walter Scott was wont to spend the night in his incursions into Liddesdale in quest of Border ballads; and it has long been accepted that the husband of the deceased sat for a well-known portrait in the pages of Guy Mannering. All connected with the life of the Last Minstrel are fast disappearing from the earthly scene.—*Notes and Queries.*

Capture of Seringapatam.—Amongst the captives was Tippoo's favourite elephant, which had been badly wounded in several engagements with the English. In one of these battles a surgeon was made a prisoner of war; and as the art of surgery was imperfectly known in the dominions of the Sultan, this was thought an invaluable capture, and the man was employed and liberally paid for his services. Tippoo at length told his captive that his favourite elephant was badly wounded, and that he must attend to the recovery of this formidable patient. The Englishman remonstrated against the peril of this practice; but the reply of the monarch was short and conclusive: "His head should answer for the neglect of his Majesty's command." The Sultan attended the three or four first visits of the surgeon to the four-footed patient, and while the ball was extracting, spoke to the beast in a tone of command. The elephant obeyed his master, and, amidst the groans, excited by the pain of the operation, while the tears were streaming from his eyes, offered no symptom of resistance or annoyance. After his wounds had received two or three dressings, and the anguish of the pain had abated, the elephant with the other patients would visit the surgeon in his tent, and wait for the assistance of the medical man with all the gravity of an intelligent being.—*Services and Anecdotes of Sir Charles Richardson.*

BIRTHS.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. M. H. Solomon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Parramatta, by special license, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. James Coutts, Robert Brown, of Sydney, to Rosina Barley, youngest daughter of Samuel Barley, of Parramatta.

DEATHS.

At Pennant Hills, on the 21st instant, Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Pearce, eldest daughter of the late Mrs. Mary Pattle'd, of Kissing Point.

On Monday, 24th September, 1855, at his residence, 117, George-street, Sydney, Mr. William Downs, grocer.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE DUNCAN CRAIG are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely. The funeral will move from his late residence, Strawberry Hills, near the Albion Brewery, at the hour above mentioned. JOHN HILL, jun., and SON, undertakers, King and Riley streets. No circulars will be issued.

THE EYESIGHT.—TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—Mr. DE LISSA will be at his place of business THIS MORNING (Wednesday), at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of supplying those who require the valuable tinted stanhope lenses, recommended by the medical profession of Sydney, being such a valuable preserver for the sight against sun and dust and the strong current of air which the eye is exposed to on a railway, at the same time keeping the eye cool; also the powerful Sydenham glass for the waistcoat pocket, to view the country around for miles. To be had only at Mr. DE LISSA'S, optician, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets.

THE EYE.—DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED.—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connexion with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves, and keep the eye in its required temperature. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single operas, of most extensive power. Also a very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles.

OBSERVE the name and address—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 5, Saturdays excepted.

A DISEASE THAT SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.—Among the various disorders of the mouth there are none more destructive than scurvy, which, on first entering the gums, causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and frequently putrid breath. A soft substance invariably accumulates round the necks of the teeth, penetrates into the gums, which gradually waste away; the teeth then become loose and drop out whole from their sockets, and it is well known that the loss of teeth arises more from this cause than from any other. In short, scurvy in the gums affects individuals of all ages and constitutions, and, if not speedily removed, will be the primary cause of toothache and decay. JOURDAN BROTHERS, 35, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby cautioned not to give credit to any person on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted. ELIZABETH MUIR. East Maitland, September 20th, 1855.

NOTICE.—If Mr. LAURENCE (supposed to reside in Port Phillip) does not call and redeem the four boxes and lathe left with me since February, 1854, they will be sold one month after this date, September 26th, 1855, to defray expenses. JOHN ISAACS, late pawnbroker, 616, Lower George-street.

NOTICE.—If Mr. EVANS (supposed to reside in Port Phillip) does not call and redeem the box and contents left with me since April, 1853, they will be sold one month after this date, September 26th, 1855, to defray expenses. JOHN ISAACS, late Pawnbroker, 616, Lower George-street.

NOTICE.—To Merchants, Importers, Drapers, and Others.—Every THURSDAY, at Mr. Charles Newton's Rooms,—MESSRS. MOORE, CHARLTON, and Co. respectfully announce to their constituents, that they have selected the above day for their Drapery Sales in future, which will commence at 11 o'clock.

This rule has been adopted in order to meet the wishes of parties engaged in importing, as well as those interested in all the branches of the drapery trade.

NOTICE to CLERGYMEN.—I hereby caution all clergymen of all denominations from solemnising the rites of matrimony between my daughter, MARGARET ALLEN and any other person whatever, she being under age, and not having my consent. ELLEN ALLEN (her mother), Gloucester-street.

NOTICE.—The business of the undersigned having been amalgamated with that of Messrs. Watson, Tyrrel, and Lark, of London, will be carried on from this date under the firm of Young, Lark, and Bennett, in Sydney, and Watson, Tyrrel, and Lark, in London.

YOUNG and CO.
LARK, BENNETT, and CO.

1st September, 1855.

NOTICE to the Public of Penrith and its vicinity.—The undersigned, having disposed of his stock in trade, and interest therein, respectfully requests all outstanding claims to be sent in for liquidation. All outstanding debts not paid on or before the 14th of October instant, will be handed over to my solicitor for immediate recovery, without respect of parties concerned. THOMAS ANDREWS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the Insolvent Estate of JOHN MILLAR, of Bathurst, auctioneer.—Creditors, who have proved their claims in the above estate, are informed that a plan of distribution was confirmed by the Court on Saturday last, and a first dividend of 5s. 4d. in the pound will be payable at the office of the undersigned on and after TUESDAY, the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that Mr. BROWN is not authorised to receive any rent or rents for the three (3) houses, situated in Devonshire-street, Strawberry-hill. Signed Mrs. ELLEN CHAMBERS, now ELLEN TERRETT, Castlereagh-street. September 24th, 1855.

TO BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS.—Tenders required, labour, and all materials for the erection and completion of steam-mill and stores, to be built at the Tumut, about 20 miles from Gundagai, will be received by Mr. PRICE, architect, 3, Rachel-terrace. Parties desirous of tendering can inspect the plan and specification any morning before 10 o'clock, until 29th September. Security for at least £500 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

TO SLATERS.—Tenders required for slating six houses at Paddington; labour only. Apply to W. TAYLOR, timber merchant, Sussex-street.

A. S. N. CO.'S PATENT SLIP DOCK and ship-repairing yard, Pyrmont, Sydney.—Vessels of any tonnage can be repaired at the above establishment, which is now in full operation, and where a large assortment of timber, masts, spars, and other material is kept on hand. The works are under the immediate superintendence of Mr. James Scott, patentee of the Slip and a practical shipwright. First-class carpenters and other tradesmen are employed for the expeditious execution of repairs in a tradesmanlike manner.

The scale of charges, which are moderate, may be obtained on application to Mr. Scott, at the Slip, or to the undersigned.
A. S. N. Co. JAMES PATERSON, manager.
Sydney, 22nd September.

TO SHIPOWNERS, CAPTAINS, and AGENTS.—The undersigned having made some extensive improvements at his shipbuilding yard, is now prepared to execute all sorts of work connected with the shipping. Orders left with Mr. THOMAS DAWSON, chronometer maker, 146, George-street; or at the building yard, will meet with immediate attention. N.B.—Every description of round and square timber, spars, &c., always on hand. Heaving-down wharves and gear. JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf, next the Flour Company's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

TO SHIPOWNERS, CAPTAINS, and AGENTS.—The undersigned beg to call the attention of the above to their establishment, where they are prepared to heave down vessels of any tonnage, and to execute ships' repairs on the shortest notice and lowest possible charges. HELY, DRAKE, and HARPER, north side of the Gas Works.

DIVING! DIVING! J. B. STOREY and CO., Jamison-lane.

PILE DRIVING by STEAM.—Economy and expedition.—Plans and estimates furnished. Soundings taken; wharves, jetties, bridges, &c., contracted for. J. B. STOREY and CO., Jamison-lane.

[COPY.]

SYDNEY INFIRMARY, September 24th, 1855.—Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the balance remaining in the hands of the Committee for the Relief of the Italian Immigrants, amounting to £8 8s. 4d., and forwarded by you as a contribution to the funds of this Institution.—I remain, Sir, yours very faithfully, ALFRED H. STEPHEN.—To H. J. Porter, Esq., 2, Church-hill.

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY.—In order that the public may not go without refreshments for want of a basket to carry them, we beg to state that our OLD HOUSE will be open till eleven; and our NEW HOUSE, in George-street, close to the Railway bridge, will be open all day, with the best and the largest stock of baskets ever witnessed in this or any other city. WILEY and SON, Park-street, and 436, George-street South.

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY, Wednesday, September 26th, 1855.—HENRY JOHNSON, Confectioner, of Lower George-street begs to inform his friends and the public that he has engaged a stand on the top of the hill, near to the terminus of the Parramatta Railway, at Redfern, where he will be happy to supply his friends with a substantial luncheon and all kinds of delicious pastry, at a reasonable rate.

NOTICE.—Pianofortes and Music at Reduced Prices.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO. beg to inform purchasers of Pianofortes and Music, that in order to clear out their present stock of Music and Pianos by the end of the year to make room for the new year's stock, they have marked every instrument at the net Cost Price, and the whole of their Music at Half-price, consisting of, among an immense stock,

The Gertrude Waltzes, by D'Albert
Faust ditto ditto
Fairest of the Fair, ditto
L'Innocence Polka, ditto
Satary ditto, ditto
Pianoforte, Solos, and Duets, Songs, &c., &c.

LIST OF PIANOFORTES.

Rosewood semi-cottage P. F. full compass	£45 to [illegible]	
Ditto, by John Broadwood and Sons, ditto	[illegible] to [illegible]	
Ditto, by Collard and Collard, ditto	70 to [illegible]	
Ditto square ditto ditto	70 to [illegible]	
B chord grands in rosewood	100 to 130	
Plain semi-cottages	30 to 35	

Terms, cash.

Pianofortes Repaired, Tuned, and Lent on Hire.
W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 57, Pitt-street, near King-street.

NOUVEAUTES DE PARIS.—COOK and COMPANY most respectfully announce that their arrangements of summer novelties are now ready, comprising French barege robes with flounces (the skirts made), plain bareges, fancy figured bareges, and dresses of every kind in endless variety; tissues, and grenadine long shawls of the most recherche description; French kid gloves; French flowers; white, black, and colored moire antique parasols, lined and trimmed. COOK and COMPANY, New Buildings, 216, George-street.

BALL DRESSES.—French importations of the most varied and beautiful description, in white and black lace, flounced and double skirts, embroidered tarlatan and velour printed tarlatan, mousseline de soie, white and coloured flounced silk bareges, tulle, embroidered tulle double skirts; tasted and flounced white muslin robes, from 10s. 6d. each to the richest made; head dresses and ornaments, combs, white kid gloves, silk hose. White, black, and colored flounced silk robes (the skirts made), the very richest productions of Lyons and Paris. COOK and COMPANY, New Buildings, 216, George-street.

NEW MANTLES.—COOK and CO. pay the greatest possible attention to this department of their business, and have now some of the most superb designs ever produced, and at least one hundred different shapes, combining elegance with strict economy in price. Opera cloaks, lace mantles, lace squares, and scarves.

Very elegant glace silk mantles, 10s. 6d. each.
COOK and CO., New Buildings, 216 George-street.

SILKS, and Real Irish Poplins.—COOK and CO. most respectfully announce that this department of their stock comprises everything that is rich, elegant, and useful, being replenished by seven cases of the latest novelties from London and Paris. Rich black, white, and coloured gros and glaces; very elegant checked and plaid silks, checked silk robes—the skirts made. Magnificent flounced brocaded silk robes.

Real Irish poplins, in white, light, and dark colours, for evening, wedding and walking dresses.
COOK and CO., New Buildings 216, George-street.

AT COOK and COMPANY'S Family Linen Warehouse will always be found a large stock of household and family linens, lace and Swiss curtains, mosquito nets, counterpanes, quilts, table linens, table napkins, sheetings, Horrocks' longcloths, diapers, &c., &c.

COOK and COMPANY, New Buildings, 216, George-street.

FRENCH MUSLINS.—COOK and COMPANY have just received their first importation for the present season. The variety is endless, the colours perfectly fast. Many of the designs are passing beautiful, and all of that ladylike character peculiar to these goods. 500 good muslin dresses, 12 yards, 5s. 9d. a dress, a very great bargain.
COOK and COMPANY, New Buildings, 216, George-street.

DRESS BALL. DRESS BALL.—
Ladies' white satin opera shoes, London-made
Ladies' white kid ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Ladies' bronze and black kid shoes
Ladies' rich silk coloured dress boots
Gentlemen's dress wellington boots
Gentlemen's dress boots, elastic sides
And a great variety of other sorts, at TURLEY'S, 86, King-street.

WATCHES.—The undersigned have just received, per Rodgauntlet, their monthly supply of splendid London-made Watches, with compensation balances, to which they beg the particular attention of those who require a timekeeper of the best description. From the great satisfaction their Watches have always given, and their established reputation of selling none but superior articles, the undersigned can confidently recommend the present as fully equal to any former importations. BRUSH and MACDONNELL.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
White lead, red ditto, in 28 lb. packages
Black, yellow, green, and blue paints, in ditto
Putty, in 14 lb. bladders
Varnishes assorted, body, copal, carriage, oak
Japan gold size, and black japan
Linseed oil, boiled and raw, in 8 gallon drums
Turpentine, ditto ditto
Decorated and ornamental glass, stained ditto.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

TO CHEMISTS.—A small and well-assorted invoice of the most useful Drugs, Chemicals, &c., for SALE, by BRUSH and MACDONNELL.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES, of prime quality, at £13, at Commercial Wharf, on THURSDAY morning.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—Oakum for SALE. JAMES GARLAND, Queen's-place.

WHEAT and POTATOES.—For SALE, ex Gazelle, from Otago, 200 bushels wheat
30 tons potatoes.
Apply on board at Moensmere's Wharf; or to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

CHEAPEST HOUSE in SYDNEY, for Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, Bonnets, &c., &c.
500 French worsted-tissue fancies, from 5½d. per yard
500 Balzarine dresses, from 5s. 6d., 12 yards
500 Delaine robes, 5s. 9d., cost 10s. 6d.
Bonnets, dress caps, &c., &c., equally low in price.
New London House, 126, Pitt-street, next door to Labour Bazaar. SAMUEL CLARK, proprietor.

HYSONSKIN, in chests, on SALE. Apply to JAMES GARLAND, Queen's-place.

PRIME MESS BEEF. JAMES GARLAND, Queen's-place.

ONE HUNDRED Tierces prime Mess Beef, for SALE at WM. GREEN'S, 1, King-street West.

50,000 FEET HARDWOOD, assorted sizes. Whittell's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, PILES, &c., of any size, can be supplied by JOHN SCOTT and CO., Whittell's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, fourteen upstanding powerful well-bred Mares, standing from fifteen to sixteen hands. Application to be made to DAVID JOHNSTON, George's Hall, near Liverpool.

RAILWAY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, adjoining Burwood Station.—BOWDEN and THRELKELD are authorised to receive private tenders prior to the day of sale, for 15 Allotments, lying on the Railway, and adjacent of the passenger station at Burwood. Builders and the public are invited to inspect this very valuable piece of land, and the railway station house adjoining, now in course of building. The allotments will now be sold on reasonable terms—their value must greatly increase after the opening of the railway. See plan at City Mart, 1, George-street.

CITY ALLOTMENTS.—GOULBURN STREET ALLOTMENTS.—Six per cent. Long credit. BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

A CAPITAL FAMILY COTTAGE, Garden and Water.—A very compact detached Cottage, of seven rooms, with well of water, garden, and half-an-acre of land, for SALE on easy terms. Situate Mount-street, North Shore, close to Dr. Ward's, three minutes' walk from the Ferry.

CITY ALLOTMENTS.—20 feet frontage, long depth—Goulburn-street. BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

TO SELL, Allotments rear of Lyons-terrace. Long credit. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, City Mart.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, Wheat and Potatoes, ex Garland, from New Zealand. Samples on view at the Australian Auction Mart, 176, George-street North, opposite Bridge-street. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a snug little Farm, within thirteen miles of Sydney, with cottage and improvements; the whole fenced in and well watered. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 311, George-street.

F O R S A L E—
A large and valuable Farm at the Manning River
Farms at Rocky Point and Botany Bay
Houses in various parts of the city
Building Allotments in Balmain, Paddington, Bligh Terrace, Newtown, and the North Shore.
Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

AUSTRALIAN HORSE BAZAAR.—Mr. GEORGE SMITH has much pleasure in informing gentlemen in want of horses, and the trade generally, that he has concluded the purchase of a mob of first-class horses from the hands of the breeder, a draft of which has just arrived, and are now on view at the Bazaar. They comprise carriage and harness horses, as well as gentlemen's hacks, and are all thoroughly broken and warranted.

YOUNG SAMPSON.—To stand this season, at the residence of Mr. JAMES WHITEMAN, Camden. Sampson is a dark brown, stands 16¼ hands high, four years old, and is one of the best draught horses in the district. He will travel round the immediate neighbourhood of Camden. Terms, one mare, £2 5s.; two or more mares the property of one person, £1 each. Camden, September 24th, 1855.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines ... One shilling.
Four ditto ... Two shillings.
Six ditto ... Three shillings.
Eight ditto ... Four shillings.
And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.
Subscription—£4 per annum, in advance.
All advertisements under six lines will be charged 5s., booked to Advertiser's account.

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